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HITTITE STUDIES

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HITTITE STUDIES
EDITED BY GEORGE A. BARTON
No. 1

PART I

A HITTITE MANUAL FOR
BEGINNERS

PART II

THE
"TREATY" OF MURSILIS
WITH KUPANTA-KAL

TRANSLITERATED AND TRANSLATED
WITH VOCABULARY

BY

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PUBLICIST AND ORIENTALIST

PREFATORY NOTE

PART I of the following pages is an attempt to put in a form useful to those who would learn Hittite what is at present known of the grammar and script of the Hittite (Kanish) language. There is little in this Part that is original; it is an adaptation of the material which the path-finders, Hrozný, Forrer, and Friedrich have brought to light. The author's experience in teaching Hittite convinced him of the necessity of such a compilation.

The transliteration and translation in Part II and the compilation of the vocabulary are an independent piece of work, most of which was completed before the publication of Friedrich's German translation of the same work appeared. As the writer's studies have been in the Semitic field of philology rather than the Indo-European, he has contented himself with stating facts, leaving philological comparisons to others. Part II will afford students material for practice in reading the language. The text there published is a kind of Xenophon's *Anabasis* for Hittite. Until the text of the "Treaty" of Mursilis with Kupanta-KAL is published in convenient form for students use, in no. 2 of these *Studies*, students will be compelled to refer to the scattered publications of the original of the tablets for exercise in reading the cuneiform.

The writer is indebted to Professor E. H. Sturtevant of Yale University for his kindness in reading the proof of the Outline of Hittite Grammar, and for a number of valuable criticisms and suggestions; also for his generosity in furnishing the paradigm of medio-passive forms which is printed in Additional Note 2. p. 84. His thanks are also due to his pupil, Dr. Baruch Weitzel and to Mrs. Barton for valuable aid in reading the proofs. Götze's *Maddurattaš*, which was published while this book was passing through the press, appeared too late for its contributions to be incorporated in the body of the book, but some of them are included in the "Additional Notes."

GEORGE A. BARTON

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PART I

A HITTITE MANUAL FOR BEGINNERS

NOTE

The numbers on the right-hand margin of the "Sign-List" refer to the numbers of the respective signs in the writer's *Origin and Development of Babylonian Writing*, in Part I of which will be found the development of the sign from its original pictograph or earliest known form, and in Part II, its syllabic and ideographic meanings in Sumerian and Akkadian.

In numbering the signs in the "List" the writer accidentally neglected to employ the number 253.

Sign List

	Form.	Sound	Variants	Anglo.	
1		aa			1
2		hal			2
3		es			432
4		apin			55
5		ur, alu			48
6		mah			56
7		dibba			482+5
8		sir			72
9		gir			10
10		gir			10
11		tar			12
12		bal			9
13		sir			72
14		sir			72
15		tim			107
16		mun			108
17		tim			107
18		gir			10

19		tin			107
20		mun			108
21		gir			10
22		zir			10
23		bal			9
24		nar			312
25		nar			312
26		nar			312
27		nar			312
28		tar			12
29		an ilu dingie			13
30		ag			110
31		bal			9
32		te			330
33		su			7
34		dar			128
35		ag			110
36		ag+ze			110+347
37		ag			110
38		dar			128
39		bi			217
40		ka			15-

SIGN LIST

XIII

41		geat			101
42		si			127
43		si+di			127+415
44		sag			129
45		dir			143
46		dubbin			104
47		dubbin			104
48		sabar			496
49		sabar			496
50		dubbin			104
51		?		?	
52		sinig			
53		sabar			496
54		sanga			270
55		sanga			270
56		mah			56
57		uri			316
58		geat			101
59		sa			118
60		sa			118
61		zadim			4
62		si			127
63		az			110

64		ag			110
65		si+di			127+415
66		si+di			127+415
67		si+di			127+415
68		si+di			127+415
68		si+di			127+415
70		si+di			127+415
71		si+di			127+415
72		si+di			127+415
73		si+di			127+415
74		ma			137
75		ma			137
76		xudun			494
77		xudun			494
78		sabar			496
79		si			129
80		sag			129
81		lil			269
82		e			281
83		u			293
84		dir			143
85		bi			217
86		gur			126
87		mal			230
88		ama			251
89		sil			237

SIGN LIST

XV

90		ur			238
91		sil			237
92		malke			
93		mal+ gar			243
94		gan			119
95		gur			126
96		afin			55
97		uru alu			48
98		uru alu			48
99		mab			56
100		afin			55
101		gir			10
102		sunigin			311+443
103		sunigin			311+443
104		sig			484
105		erise			486
106		des			489
107		gubkal			482+495
108		gal ig			87
109		su			311
110		atag hut			428
111		lag			313
112		mab			56
113		kur			59
114		ni			228

115		bulug			109
116		kak			227
117		ni			228
118		ir			229
119		ba			5
120		dibba			482+5
121		zu			6
122		zu			6
123		ba			5
124		dibba			482+5
125		zu			6
126		zu			6
127		su			7
128		tel			417
129		itu			50
130		ka			15
131		kat			101
132		kat			101
133		sag			129
134		nu			79
135		kul			73
136		bad			70
137		ga,ka			63
138		na			71
139		ma			56
140		na			71
141		nu			49
142		mu			62

SIGN LIST

XVII

143		nar					312
144		ra					63
145		bar					77
146		xu					490
147		$\frac{1}{2}$					77
148		bar					77
149		kin					483
150		ti					76
151		ti					76
152		mas					80
153		mas					80
154		mas					80
155		en					112
156		en					112
157		mah					56
158		nam					85
159		bu					83
160		hut a					83+521
161		ig					87
162		mud					88
163		rad					90
164		en					112
165		gi					92
166		gi					92
167		en					112
168		zi					91
169		re					93
170		sudu					476

171		tur			95
172		kun			82
173		kun			82
174		En			112
175		nin			116
176		sur			114
177		nun			94
178		tab			144
179		sum			146
180		firig			400
181		az			151
182		ug			150
183		nib			
184		ug			150
185		az			151
186		ma			299
187		ku			481
188		lu			482
189		dib			482
190		hašhur			302
191		tug			481
192		dag			244
193		na			287
194		dib			482
195		bur			306
196		tag			313
197		aga			304
198		zu			6

SIGN LIST

XIX

199		la			54
200		la			54
201		da			294
202		id			293
203		su			7
204		he			160
205		gar			194
206		ab			147
207		um			155
208		um			155
209		dub			157
210		du			207
211		nab			148
212		ka			154
213		mul			149
214		bad			171
215		uabar			202
216		ad			162
217		la			54
218		ser			170
219		ser			170
220		ezem			170
221		ze			164
222		ad			162
223		unug			199
224		urud			152
225		murub			296

226		unug			199
227		šam			190
228		mta			270
229		paan			272
230		dub			157
231		um			155
232		dub			157
233		ir			205
234		de			297
235		ir			205
236		de			297
237		ka			154
238		ka			154
239		kaš			204
240		du			207
241		vi			213
242		du			207
243		sinig			
244		de			297
245		kila			223
246		ka			154
247		kaš			204
248		kaš			204
249		tum			193
250		gaš			194
251		ir			205
252		tum			210

SIGN LIST

XXI

254		egir			212
255		ag			195
256		mārub			296
257		šām			190
258		gigum			197
259		ankud			192
260		lil			295
261		il			206
262		vi			213
263		balag			309
264		balag			309
265		balag			309
266		il			206
267		vi			213
268		uk			214
269		iš			215
270		il			206
271		ka			15
272		ka			15
273		ka + ka			15+227
274		ka + u			15+365
275		imma			30
276		ka + im			32
277		ka + im			32
278		ka + 5E			28
279		miu, ūk			18
280		Eme			34

281		nak			37
282		kú			38
283		sanga			270
284		sanga			270
285		sanga			270
286		ub			261
287		dab			182
288		ka			154
289		ka			154
290		bi			217
291		sim			218
292		zur			392
293		zur			393
294		bappir			220
295		lugal			169
296		dim			168
297		dim			168
298		lugal			169
299		lugal			169
300		am			183
301		ne			185
302		bil			186
303		bil			186
304		bil			186
305		gal			180
306		ne			185
307		bil			186
308		lal			124
309		gal+ lit			180+336

310		lal			124
311		dah			182
312		sanga			270
313		gud			259
314		sd			310
315		kal			279
316		lul			278
317		lul			278
318		ε			263
319		utul			248
320		utul			248
321		utul			248
322		un			268
323		ga			275
324		dug			264
325		ta			158
326		fusan			272
327		is.iz			258
328		gil			443
329		gigir			445
330		tul			460
331		bul			463
332		zar			448
333		sara			607
334		nanga			4416
335		sug			467
336		fa			249

337		sib			257
338		sib			257
339		sab			255
340		sib			257
341		al			260
342		al			260
343		al			260
344		han			394
345		gim			395
346		al			260
347		mar			262
348		ga			275
349		inbu			265f
350		inbu			265f
351		nir			282
352		sa			118
353		ē			281
354		sa			310
355		ta			158
356		ē			263
357		dug			264
358		utul			248
359		ē			273
360		ē			273
361		kal			279
362		un			268
363		ga			120
364		dur			122

SIGN LIST

XXV

365		dur			122
366		uzu			184
367		uzu			184
368		uzu			184
369		inbu			265f
370		nir			282
371		da			294
372		id			293
373		i			159
374		ya			165
375		hashur			302
376		hashur			302
377		zag			313
378		bár			301
379		bár			301
380		Zag			291
381		hashur			302
382		bár			301
383		li			302
384		samag			308
385		10.000			
386		gar			292
387		lil			186
388		ku			491
389		ma			299
390		thi			298
391		gal			300

392		uru, ab			39
393		urud			152
394		ra			287
395		fisan			272
396		uru, ab			39
397		ra			287
398		fisan			272
399		mir			304
400		aga			304
401		utul			248
402		lu			482
403		dib			482
404		dag			244
405		gir			303
406		ra			287
407		gi'			283
408		tur			161
409		hašhur			302
410		bar			301
411		tur			161
412		lah			208
413		ra			287
414		balag			309
415		samag			308
416		10.000			
417		gatan			320

418		gar			292
419		has			298
420		dag			244
421		gal			300
422		ra			287
423		fisan			272
424		songa			270
425		fisan			272
426		uru, alu			39
427		uru alu			39
428		bur			306
429		gir			303
430		A sign indicating that the following word is a foreign word.			317
431		gam			318
432		dublin			104
433		sabar			496
434		sign separation			
435		sign separation			
436		ni			220
437		na'			224
438		na'			224
439		hake			227
440		ni			228
441		ni			228
442		ir			229
443		put put			57
444		dun			60

445		ga			63
446		kil			67
447		kil			67
448		li			289
449		se			290
450		nim			387
451		hur			59
452		li			289
453		se			290
454		te			330
455		su			7
456		kar			332
457		tel			417
458		lu			490
459		$\frac{1}{2}$			77
460		idigna			78
461		sig			527
462		agag kur			428
463		kar			177
464		anku			211
465		dinu			168
466		anku			211
467		ellat			178
468		kib			223
469		ka			154
470		kib			223
471		zasan			325

SIGN LIST

XXIX

472	△	u		△	365
473	△	10		△	365
474	△	istar	△	△	371
475	△	dul	△	△	417
476	△	u	△	△	412
477	△	istar	△	△	371
478	△	istar	△	△	371
479	△	u	△	△	412
480	△	istar	△	△	371
481	△	dul	△	△	417
482	△	istar	△	△	371
483	△	u	△	△	412
484	△	dul	△	△	417
485	△	istar	△	△	371
486	△	nad	△	△	386
487	△	istar	△	△	371
488	△	istar	△	△	371
489	△	istar	△	△	371
490	△	u	△	△	412
491	△	u	△	△	412
492	△	istar	△	△	371
493	△	dul	△	△	417
494	△	gul		△	381
495	△	u	△	△	412
496	△	dul	△	△	417
497	△	elx	△	△	377
498	△	elur	△	△	53
499	△	elur	△	△	53

500		ebur							53
501		nuh							366
502		mi							380
503		zig							402
504		zig							402
505		zig							402
506		ul							396
507		ebur							53
508		ebur							53
509		ul							396
510		ebur							53
511		lugud							401
512		zig							402
513		lid							373
514		nim							387
515		u+hak							365+227
516		tiim							390
517		lid+a							373+521
518		lo+1							365+439
519		li							336
520		ner							442
521		li							406
522		zig							411
523		ar							408
524		abrig							409
525		li							412
526		li							412
527		zig							411

528		u						412
529		u						412
530		hul						413
531		sig						527
532		sag						340
533		sag						340
534		di						415
535		hi						419
536		ru						69
537		ru						69
538		hul						427
539		12						365+511
540		13						365+528
541		fad						429
542		14						365+532
543		15						365+533
544		16						365+534
545		?						
546		17						365+535
547		18						365+536
548		19						365+537
549		man						431
550		20						431
551		lam						388
552		lam						388
553		hit						377
554		auu						211
555		nad						386
556		nad						386

557	𐎎𐎎	lam	𐎎𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎𐎎	𐎎𐎎	388
558	𐎎𐎎	21		𐎎𐎎	431 + 439
559	𐎎𐎎	ud	𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎	𐎎𐎎	337
560	𐎎𐎎	ud	𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎	𐎎𐎎	337
561	𐎎𐎎	di	𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎	𐎎𐎎	415
562	𐎎𐎎	ki	𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎	𐎎𐎎	419
563	𐎎𐎎	ki	𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎	𐎎𐎎	419
564	𐎎𐎎	ki	𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎	𐎎𐎎	419
565	𐎎𐎎	šal		𐎎𐎎	497
566	𐎎𐎎	dane	𐎎𐎎	𐎎𐎎	500
567	𐎎𐎎	dane	𐎎𐎎	𐎎𐎎	500
568	𐎎𐎎	nin	𐎎𐎎	𐎎𐎎	499
569	𐎎𐎎	nin	𐎎𐎎	𐎎𐎎	499
570	𐎎𐎎	zum		𐎎𐎎	498
571	𐎎𐎎	gir		𐎎𐎎	400
572	𐎎𐎎	hušu		𐎎𐎎	
573	𐎎𐎎	alin		𐎎𐎎	374
574	𐎎𐎎	gu		𐎎𐎎	502
575	𐎎𐎎	amat		𐎎𐎎	501
576	𐎎𐎎	nagar		𐎎𐎎	503
578	𐎎𐎎	el	𐎎𐎎	𐎎𐎎	507
579	𐎎𐎎	el	𐎎𐎎	𐎎𐎎	507
580	𐎎𐎎	lum		𐎎𐎎	508
581	𐎎𐎎	mur		𐎎𐎎	509
582	𐎎𐎎	his	𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎	𐎎𐎎	377
583	𐎎𐎎	di	𐎎𐎎 𐎎𐎎	𐎎𐎎	415
584	𐎎𐎎	gûr		𐎎𐎎	361

SIGN LIST

XXXIII

525	𠂇	lid+a	𠂇	𠂇 𠂇	373+521
586	𠂇	ud	𠂇 𠂇	𠂇	337
587	𠂇	wa		𠂇	337
588	𠂇	af		𠂇 𠂇	337+147
577	𠂇	we	𠂇	𠂇 𠂇	337+263
578	𠂇	we	𠂇	𠂇 𠂇	337+263
579	𠂇	wú	𠂇	𠂇 𠂇	337+273
572	𠂇	wú	𠂇	𠂇 𠂇	337+273
573	𠂇	wi	𠂇	𠂇 𠂇	337+157
574	𠂇	wi	𠂇	𠂇 𠂇	337+157
575	𠂇	wu	𠂇	𠂇 𠂇	337+315
576	𠂇	wu	𠂇	𠂇 𠂇	337+315
577	𠂇	wā	𠂇 𠂇	𠂇 𠂇	337+521
578	𠂇	wā	𠂇 𠂇	𠂇 𠂇	337+521
579	𠂇	wā	𠂇 𠂇	𠂇 𠂇	337+521
600	𠂇	Zab		𠂇	347
601	𠂇	munu		𠂇	348
602	𠂇	38		𠂇	432
603	𠂇	30		𠂇	432
604	𠂇	tin		𠂇	425
605	𠂇	ah	𠂇	𠂇 𠂇	355
606	𠂇	im	𠂇 𠂇	𠂇 𠂇	358
607	𠂇	har	𠂇 𠂇	𠂇	361
608	𠂇	ah	𠂇	𠂇 𠂇	355
609	𠂇	im	𠂇 𠂇	𠂇 𠂇	358
610	𠂇	har	𠂇 𠂇	𠂇	361

611		gar				361
612		bir				360
613		h ⁱ ir				322
614		ia ⁱ h				52
615		ia ⁱ h				52
616		ia ⁱ h				52
617		bi				353
618		40				433
619		ham				357
620		im				358
621		hia				353+521
622		4c				433
623		le				323
624		bu				325
625		uz				326
626		sir				327
627		mus				328
628		li				58
629		tu				57
630		tir				329
631		tir				329
632		tu				57
633		misaba				324
634		misaba				324
635		misaba				324
636		li				58
637		li				58

SIGN LIST

XXXV

638		te			336
639		har			332
640		hi			353
641		im			358
642		hia			353+521
643		50			434
644		lub			312
645		lub			312
646		balag?	(possibly Sudun,)		309
647		sum			175
648		lub			312
649		lub			312
650		Sudun?	(possibly balag,)		494
651		in			166
652		in			166
653		kar			170
654		kar			170
655		kar			170
656		kar			170
657		kar			170
658		sum			175
659		ham			357
660		ham			357

661		rihamun			176a
662	Y	dis		Y	439
663	Y	I		Y	439
664	Y	60		Y	439
665	Y	lal		Y	440
666	Y	me		Y	478
667	Y	mel	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	479
668	Y Y Y Y	mel	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	479
669	Y Y Y Y	mel	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	479
670	Y Y Y Y	sa	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	118
671	Y Y Y Y	Zadim	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	4
672	Y Y Y Y	Zadim	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	4
673	Y Y Y Y	Zadim	Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	4
674	Y Y	sig	Y Y Y Y	Y Y	527
675	Y Y	ib	Y Y Y Y	Y Y	480
676	Y Y Y Y	hinc	Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	475
677	Y Y	hu	Y Y	Y Y	481
678	Y Y	hin	Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	483
679	Y Y	hin	Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	483
680	Y Y	hin	Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y	483
681	Y Y	lu	Y Y Y Y	Y Y	482
682	Y Y	lu	Y Y Y Y	Y Y	482

SIGN LIST

XXXVII

683		tug			515-
684		ih			480
685		hin			483
686		ig			87
687		hub?			106
688		ur			6-16
689		hab			99
690		tug			515-
691		ur tug			529
692		hun?			82
693		turn			530
694		hab			99
695		hub			100
696		gedim			518
697		sig			527
698		ur			516
699		ner			442
700		70			439+365
701		80			439+431
702		met 90			479
703		2			511
704		lal			441
705		lal			441
706		a			521
707		id			521+446
708		ik			521+444
709		za			523
710		azay ku			428

711	𐎧𐎧𐎡	gar	𐎧𐎧𐎡	𐎧𐎧	525
712	𐎧𐎧𐎡	gar	𐎧𐎧𐎡	𐎧𐎧	525
712	𐎧𐎧𐎡	3		𐎧𐎧	528
713	𐎧𐎧𐎡	gar	𐎧𐎧𐎡	𐎧𐎧	532
714	𐎧𐎧𐎡	gar	𐎧𐎧𐎡	𐎧𐎧	532
715	𐎧𐎧𐎡	4		𐎧𐎧	532
716	𐎧𐎧𐎡	gar	𐎧𐎧𐎡	𐎧𐎧	532
717	𐎧𐎧𐎡	5		𐎧𐎧	533
718	𐎧𐎧𐎡	6		𐎧𐎧	534
719	𐎧𐎧𐎡	7	𐎧𐎧𐎡	𐎧𐎧	535
720	𐎧𐎧𐎡	7	𐎧𐎧𐎡	𐎧𐎧	535
721	𐎧𐎧𐎡	8		𐎧𐎧	536
722	𐎧𐎧𐎡	9		𐎧𐎧	537

Notation of Numerals

I	= 1
II	= 2
III	= 3
IIII	= 4
IIII	= 5
IIII	= 6
IIII	= 7
IIII	= 8
IIII	= 9
X	= 10

XI	= 11
XII	= 20
XIII	= 30
XIV	= 40
XV	= 40
XVI	= 50
XVII	= 60
XVIII	= 60
XIX	= 61
XX	= 70
XXI	= 80
XXII	= 90
XXIII	= 100

$$I \overline{I} = 101$$

$$I \overline{I} \overline{X} = 160$$

$$II \overline{I} = 600$$

$$XII \overline{I} \overline{X} = 1000.$$

$$I \overline{XII} \overline{I} \overline{X} = 1000.$$

$$III \overline{XII} \overline{I} \overline{X} \overline{II} \overline{I} = 3600.$$

$$XII \overline{I} \overline{X} = 10,000.$$

$$XII \overline{I} \overline{X} \overline{I} \overline{X} = 100,000.$$

$$III \overline{I} \overline{X} \overline{I} \overline{X} = 775.$$

$$I \overline{XII} \overline{I} \overline{X} \overline{I} \overline{X} \overline{I} \overline{X} \overline{I} \overline{X} = 166,000.$$

OUTLINE OF HITTITE (KANISH) GRAMMAR

INTRODUCTION¹

The Hittite problem became a problem fifty years ago. Until that time the Hittites were thought to have been only a small Palestinian tribe, knowledge of which was derived from the oft recurring list of peoples whom the Israelites drove out of the Holy Land: "The Canaanite, the Hittite, the Amorite, the Hivite, and the Jebusite." After the decipherment of the Egyptian inscriptions it was learned that Egyptian monarchs of the nineteenth dynasty had relations with a people that they called Kheta. Similarly, when the secret of Assyrian writing had been recovered, it was learned that the Assyrian kings fought a people whom they called Khattu. Gradually, too, during the nineteenth century rock-carvings were found scattered over northern Syria and Asia Minor, on which were pictured men with extremely aquiline noses, wearing boots with up-turned toes and peculiar tall caps, often accompanied by inscriptions in a peculiar hieroglyphic character. In 1876 it occurred to the Reverend A. H. Sayce (afterwards Professor at Oxford) that the Kheta, Khattu, and Hittites were all one and that it was they who made the rock-carvings and inscriptions just mentioned—an inference which subsequent discoveries have in the main justified.

These Hittite rock-carvings have been found at Hamath in Syria, at Carchemish on the Euphrates, at various points in ancient Cappadocia, Lycaonia, and Phrygia, on the Lydian

¹ This "Introduction" was in substance printed as part of an article in the *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. LXV, 1926, pp. 232 ff.

mountains west of ancient Sardis, as well as in the mountains near Smyrna. They have been found at Marash, Sakje Geuze, Sendjirli, and at other points, including the city of Asshur. Beginning with the attempt of Professor Sayce in 1880 to decipher this hieroglyphic Hittite writing, eight different attempts¹ have been made to discover the clue to it, but as yet that has not been successfully accomplished.

With the discovery at El-Amarna in Egypt of an archive of clay tablets written in the Babylonian cuneiform script in the winter of 1887-1888 a new approach to the Hittite problem was opened, although it was not recognized at the time. Among the tablets in this archive there were several letters from Dushratta, a king of the Mitanni, a people closely associated with the Hittites, to kings of Egypt. While most of these were written in the Semitic Akkadian, one of them—the longest letter of all—was written in the Mitannian language.² Two other letters of the collection were in the tongue of Arzawa,³ and were written in a tongue that turns out to be identical with the Hittite. Some years later an archive of Assyrian tablets was found a few miles to the northeast of the ancient Caesarea in Cappadocia, from which it was learned that as early as 2200-2300 B.C. the

¹ These attempts are as follows: A. H. Sayce, "The Boss of Tarkendemos" in the *Trans. of the Soc. of Bib'l. Arch.*, VII, 248 f.; E. F. Peiser, "Die hetitischen Inschriften, ein Versuch ihrer Entzifferung nebst einer weiteren Studien vorarbeitenden methodisch geordneten Ausgabe," 1892; P. Jensen, "Grundlagen für Entzifferung der (hatischen oder) cilischen (?) Inschriften," in *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, XLVIII, 1894, and *Hetititer und Armenier*, 1898; C. R. Conder, *The Hittites and their Language*, 1898; A. H. Sayce, "The Decipherment of the Hittite Inscriptions," in the *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology*, XXV (1903); R. C. Thompson, "A New Decipherment of the Hittite Hieroglyphs," in *Archaeologia*, XX (1913); A. E. Cowley in *The Hittites* (The Schweich Lectures for 1920); and Dr. Carl Frank, *Die sogenannten hetitischen Hieroglypheninschriften*, Leipzig, 1923. The different ways of attacking the problem are outlined in the writer's *Archaeology and the Bible*, 5th ed., p. 75 ff.

² Cf. F. Bork, *Die Mitannischsprache*, Berlin, 1909.

³ Cf. Knudtzon, Bugge und Torp, *Die zwei Arzawa-Briefe, die ältesten Urkunden in indogermanischer Sprache*, Leipzig, 1902.

Assyrians had established trading stations or colonies in the country afterward occupied by the Hittites and that these colonies maintained correspondence with their home country in the Assyrian language and the Babylonian script—a fact which now throws some light on our Hittite problem.

The real key to the Hittite problem was, however, discovered by the late Professor Hugo Winckler of Berlin, who in 1906 discovered at Boghaz Koi, the old Hittite capital, situated a few miles east of the river Halys in Asia Minor and about two-thirds of the distance from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea, a large archive of tablets written in the cuneiform script of Babylonia. A number of these texts were in the Sumerian and Akkadian languages—the languages of Babylonia—but the majority were in the language of the Hittites themselves. On some of the tablets were lists of Hittite words in one column, opposite to which in other columns were their Sumerian and Akkadian equivalents. Here, then, was a key to the long-lost Hittite tongue. The lock did not, however, yield immediately to the touch of the key. This was due in part to the fact that Professor Winckler, to whom by right of discovery the privilege of interpreting the tablets belonged, was soon attacked by the long and distressing illness from which he died; also, in part, to the broken and fragmentary condition of these Hittite vocabularies, and to the fact that the words contained on the remaining fragments of these ancient dictionaries were not the words in most common use in the other tablets.

After the death of Professor Winckler the task of editing the cuneiform tablets from Boghaz Koi was committed to two Assyriologists, the Bohemian scholar Friedrich Hrozný, and the German, H. H. Figulla. They had copied a considerable number of the texts and were making progress toward the interpretation of them when the Great War broke out in 1914. The credit of having first successfully applied the key found by Professor Winckler to the Hittite language belongs to Professor Hrozný. Taking as his starting point the work done on the Arzawa letters by Knudtzon, Bugge, and Torp, he gradually disentangled

the intricacies of the Hittite language. This, as a skilled Assyriologist he was able to do, in part because (since the script was derived from Babylonia, or from people who had derived their culture from Babylonia) the texts contained many well known Sumerian and Akkadian words. The Hittites used these words just as the peoples of western Europe often employed Latin phrases. In duplicate texts the thought is often expressed by a Hittite word, so that one by comparison can obtain the nucleus of a reliable vocabulary. In No. 56 of the *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft* (December, 1915) he announced that Hittite belonged to the Indo-European family of languages. This was followed in 1917 by the publication of his *Die Sprache der Hethiter*, in which convincing proof of the thesis was set forth.

In demonstrating the Indo-European groundwork of the Hittite language, Hrozny but confirmed a shrewd guess of Professor Jensen, made more than twenty years earlier. In some respects Hrozny's work was open to criticism. He is a Semitic philologist and has not a broad training in Indo-European philology. Under the circumstances it was inevitable that his pioneer work should contain some mistakes. What pioneer work does not? In the main, however, Hrozny's work stands, and to him belongs the credit of having broken the pathway for other workers in the field. Other scholars have since joined in the labor. Otto Weber, E. F. Weidner, E. Forrer, and H. Ehelof have participated in the publication of texts, while E. Forrer, Johannes Friedrich, A. Götze, and Ferdinand Sommer, the eminent philologist, have participated in the labor of explaining the facts of the language and in the interpretation of texts. The Orient-Gesellschaft has published six volumes of cuneiform texts from Boghaz Koi, the Berlin Museum, twenty-two, and the British Museum, one. The Hittite laws and a number of chronicles and religious texts have been interpreted, and the literature grows apace. More recently the study has been taken up by some American scholars, as Professor Edgar H. Sturtevant of Yale, and Professor R. J. Kellogg of Ottawa University, Kansas.

It should be noted that the tablets and fragments found at Boghaz Koi numbered about ten thousand, but many of these were broken so that often what was a single tablet has become five, ten, and in some instances twenty fragments. The original archive contained between five hundred and a thousand documents. These were chronicles, treaties, stories, letters, incantations and other religious texts. These texts were written during the supremacy of the great dynasty founded by Shub-biluluma, which reigned at Hattushash, or Hittite City, on the site of Boghaz Koi from about 1400 to 1200 B.C. In these tablets there is material written in eight different languages, as follows:¹

1. There are examples of the Sumerian language of ancient Babylonia, in which so much of the thought of the early inhabitants of that country has been expressed.

2. There are chronicles, stories and treaties in the Akkadian, or Semitic dialect of the Babylonians, and phrases from both the Sumerian and Akkadian besprinkle texts in the other languages.

3. The great body of the material is in the language spoken by this ruling dynasty at Hattushash, which we call Hittite, but which they called "Kanish." Of this language, which belongs to the Indo-European family, a grammatical outline is here given.

4. A number of quotations—about 700 words altogether—are said to be in the Luvish or Luyyish language. There is one bi-lingual text, Luyyish and Kanish. The tablets containing Luyyish are much broken, however, and many of the lines are incomplete. Luyyish seems, nevertheless, to have been an Indo-European dialect closely akin to Kanish. The verb-endings were the same as in Kanish; it made a middle-passive form in *ari* like Kanish. Thus we have in Luyyish *vashantari*, "to come" or "be brought." It also appears from the Hittite laws that the Luvish people were so closely akin to the Hittites

¹ This summary of the languages is based on the article of E. Forrer. *Z.D.M.G.*, Vol. LXXXVI (1922), pp. 171–269.

that they were accorded privileges similar to those enjoyed by the Hittites themselves.¹

5. In eighteen places in the Kanish texts proverbs are quoted are said to be *ḫat-ti-li*, that is, in "Hittite." Scholars have agreed to call this language Proto-Hittite. From the examples which we have, it is clear that Proto-Hittite was not an Indo-European language. The facts seem to indicate that people of the Indo-European stock had conquered a non-Indo-European people called Hittite and were, at the time from which the Boghaz Koi tablets come, ruling them: that the name Kanish belonged to the ruling, Indo-European stock, while the name Hittite belonged to the subject, non-Indo-European stock.

6. Twelve quotations in these texts—about 3500 lines in all—are said to be in the Hurri language. The linguistic phenomena presented in this Hurri material show that the Hurri dialect was closely akin to, if not identical with the language of the Mitanni in which Dushratta, king of the Mitanni wrote to a king of Egypt one of the letters of the El-Amarna collection. These dialects are not members of the Indo-European family, but, as Bork² has shown, are apparently related to the Caucasian group of tongues.

7. Four or five examples of a language which is called "Balish" are also found in the texts from Boghaz Koi. They consist of Proverbs and are given both in Balish and Kanish, or what we call Hittite. A number of words in Balish are identical with words in Luyyish and Kanish. It seems impossible at present to determine whether these words have been borrowed or whether Balish may also be an Indo-European dialect.

8. Finally in four tablets we find bits of the Manda language. It is found in connection with a people called Kikkuli from the land of Mitanni who appear to have been dealers in horses and horse-trainers. Six or seven hundred years later, in the time of Esarhaddon of Assyria, a people called by the same

¹ See the Code §§ 5, 19, 20, 21 in the writer's *Archæology and the Bible* 4th and 5th eds., pp. 369, 370.

² *Die Mitannisprache*, passim; cf. especially pp. 72-82.

name, Manda, overran the region between the two rivers, where, at the date of the Boghaz Koi tablets, the Mitanni lived. Fifty years later they came again, and Herodotus calls them Scythians.

In view of the fact that a number of these languages belong to a different linguistic stock than the Kanish, and that this is the case with Proto-Hittite itself, it may well be that the hieroglyphic Hittite mentioned above, which still defies our attempts to decipher it, may prove to contain material in a non-Indo-European tongue.

Of all these dialects we are especially interested in the Kanish, which we are accustomed to call Hittite. The forms of Hittite given below are convincing proof that it belongs to the Indo-European family of languages, but its place in the family group is not easy to determine. It has been suggested by two scholars¹ that Hittite or Kanish was the first to split from off the Indo-European group, and that it is not so much a sister language of the other members of that group as a cousin. There is much to be said for this view. It is well known that in the Semitic and Hamitic languages there are but two tenses, one denoting incomplete action, employed to express actions in present and future time; the other completed action, used to express what happened in past time. There are not wanting indications that the tense-systems of the Indo-European tongues may have been developed from a similar beginning. In Greek, for example, the tenses denote not so much time as the kind of action, the present and imperfect signifying action in progress—moving on as in a line; the aorist that movement occurred at some moment—a point of time; the perfect expressing completed action. From the phenomena of Hittite it would seem that we are justified in assuming that here we have the survival of an early stage of the development of Indo-European speech, when as yet the tense-system was at the same stage of development as that preserved in the Semitic and Hamitic languages.

¹ Forrer and Sturtevant.

ELEMENTS OF THE LANGUAGE¹

§ 1. ALPHABET AND SCRIPT

The script in which Hittite was written is the cuneiform script which was borrowed from Babylonia or Assyria. The preceding "Sign-List" shows the form which it took among the Hittites. It is partly ideographic, partly syllabic, but has separate signs for denoting the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, and *u*. There is no separate character for *o*;² it is probable that the language possessed the sound, but it is now orthographically submerged in *u*. Long vowels are denoted by writing one of the vowel signs before or after a syllabic sign beginning or ending with the same vowel: thus: *a-ar* = *ār*; *hū-u* = *hū*. Of consonants Hittite possessed *h*—orthographically equivalent to Sumerian *ĝ*—(whether pronounced in Hittite like English *h* or Greek *chi* is uncertain), *k* (from which in the pronunciation *g* and *q* were apparently indistinguishable), *l*, *m*, *n*, *p* (from which apparently *b* was indistinguishable), *r*, *s*, *š* (perhaps not distinguished from *s* in pronunciation),³ *t* (in which *d* was in pronunciation apparently submerged), *w*, *y*, and *z*. Whether *v* was really distinguished from *w* is problematical.

¹ Sketches of the grammar of this language previously published are: *Die Sprache der Hethiter* von F. Hrozný, Leipzig, 1917; "Die Inschrift und Sprachen des Hatti-Reiches," § 3, "Die kanisische Sprache," von E. Forrer, in *Z.D.M.G.*, Band 76, pp. 202–215, and "Die hethitische Sprache," von J. Friedrich, in *Z.D.M.G.*, Band 76, pp. 153–173 and the notes in Gütze's *Madhurattaš*. The writer is especially indebted to the three last mentioned scholars.

² Forrer's statement (*Z.D.M.G.*, LXXVI, 200) that *u = o* and *ú = u* lacks corroboration.

³ The writer regards it as probable that *š* was pronounced *s*, not *sh*. Its employment to express the Indo-European nominative case-ending of nouns is a strong argument for this view. He has, however, kept the Akkadian value in transliteration for the sake of indicating the identity of the cuneiform sign employed.

§ 2. NOUNS

Nouns, as in the other Indo-European languages, are classified according to their formative stem-endings, into *a*-stems, which perhaps correspond to the Indo-European *o*-stems, *ā*-stems, *i*-stems, and *u*-stems. There are also stems ending in consonants, as follows: *s*-stems, *n*-stems, *nt*-stems, and *r*-stems.

The language distinguishes by difference of endings but two genders, the masculine and neuter. The nominative singular of the masculine ends in *-s*, the neuter has no distinctive ending in the nominative. Feminine nouns coincide fully in form with the masculine, and are not grammatically distinguishable from them.

Singular nouns denote by variations of ending the following cases: nominative, genitive, dative-locative, accusative, ablative, and instrumental. In the plural, nominative, genitive-dative-locative, accusative, and ablative. In the plural the three cases, genitive, dative, and locative coincide in form. These cases correspond in use to the similar cases in the other Indo-European languages. The following examples illustrate the declensions of the different stems.

(1) *A*-NOUNS

Masculine and Feminine		Neuter	
N.	antuḥšaš "man"	N.	adanna "food"
G.	antuḥšaš	G.	adannaš
D-L.	antuḥši	D-L.	adanni
A.	antuḥšan	A.	adanna
Ab.	[antuḥšaz]	Ab.	[adennaz]
I.	[antuḥšit]	L.	[adennit]
Plural			
N.	antuḥšēš		
G.	antuḥšās		
A.	antuḥšus		

(2) *I-NOUNS*

Masculine and Feminine	No Neuters yet found
N. ḫalkiš "grain"	
G. ḫalkiyaš	
L-D. [ḫalki]	
A. ḫalkin	
Ab. [ḫalkiyaz]	
L. ḫalkit	
Plural	
N. [ḫalkēš]	
A. ḫalkiuš	

(3) *U-NOUNS*

Masculine and Feminine	Neuter
N. idaluš "bad" (man or woman)	N. idalu
G. idaluaš	G. idalauaš
L-D. idalau	L-D. idalau
A. idalun	A. idalu
Ab. idalua	Ab. idalauaz
Plural	
N. idalauēš	N. idalawa

(4) *S-NOUNS*

Neuter
N. nebiš "heaven"
G. nebišaš
L-D. nebiši
A. nebiš
Ab. nebišaz

(5) *N-NOUNS*

Neuter
N. tēkan "earth"
G. taknaš
D. takni
A. tēkan
Ab. taknaz
I. taknit

Plural	
N.	takān
G.	taknāš
D.	taknāš
A.	takān
Ab.	taknāz
I.	taknit

(6) *NT*-STEMS

Masculine and Feminine		Neuter	
N.	hūmanza "all"	N.	hūman "all"
G.	hūmandāš	G.	hūmandāš
D-L.	hūmanti	D-L.	hūmanti
A.	hūmandan	A.	hūman
Ab.	hūmandaz	Ab.	hūmandaz
Plural			
N.	hūmanteš	N.	hūmanda
G-L.	hūmandāš	G-L.	hūmandāš
A.	hūmanduš	A.	hūmanda

(7) *R*-STEMS

Nouns ending in *r* are only of the neuter gender.

N.	wātar "water"	N.	paḥḥar "fire" ¹
G.	wetenas	G.	paḥḥuenāš
D.	weteni	D.	paḥḥueni
A.	wātar	A.	paḥḥar
		Ab.	paḥḥuenaz
I.	wetenit	I.	[paḥḥuenit]

Plural

N.	witār
A.	witār

¹ Greek $\pi\tilde{\nu}\rho$.

N. ḥanneššar "judgment"	N. ḥaddulatar "health"
G. ḥannešnaš	G. [ḥaddulannaš]
D-L. ḥannešni	D-L. ḥaddulanni
Ab. ḥannešnaz	Ab. [ḥaddulannaz]

It will be noted that in the declension of the above nouns *r* is replaced by *n*.

§ 3. ADJECTIVES

Most adjectives are not distinguishable from nouns in form. They are also declined in the same way as nouns. Gentilic adjectives are formed by adding *-liš*. Thus *ḥattiliš* a Hittite from ^{al}*ḥattuš*.

§ 4. ADVERBS

Adverbs are formed from adjectives by adding the syllable *-li*. Thus *ašašuli* "properly," "well," from *ašašul* from the stem *ašaš-* or *ešaš-* "put something in its place"; *pittiyantili* "the manner of a refugee," where *-li* is added to a compound of the root *piəd* "there" and the participle of *iya-* "come," "go."

§ 5. NUMERALS

Numerals are usually expressed by the numeral notation borrowed from Babylonia, as I, II, III, IV, &c. expressed in the cuneiform script. This fact leaves us in ignorance of the names of most of the Kanish (Hittite) numerals. That they had names and that these names were numeral adjectives and were declined like other adjectives is shown by the fact that in composition the numerals are followed by the various inflectional endings appropriate to the construction and that "two" is written out *dan* or *tan*. Thus for the numerals "one" and "two" we find the following declension:¹

N. I-aš	
G.	II-el
D. I-edani	
A. I-an	II-an
Ab. I-edaz	

¹ In the code the phrases *i-ú-ga-aš*, "a year old"; *ta-a-i-ú-ga-aš*, "two years old"; and *ša-a-ú-i-ti-iš*, "six months old," suggest that the numerals one, two and six began respectively *iú-*, *tāu-*, and *šāu-*, or perhaps better *i-*, *tū-*, and *šā-* (cf. KBo. VI, no. 3, iii, 27-30),

The words for hundred *me* and thousand *lim* are borrowed from the Babylonian. Kanish possesses, however, a native word for a hundred thousand, viz: *etta*.

Ordinals

The only ordinals so far identified are *ḫantezziyaš* and *piriwaš* (from the preposition *piran* "before") both meaning "first."

§ 6. PRONOUNS

(1) PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Independent forms

" I "	" Thou "	" He "	" He," " It "
N. ūg	N. zig	N. šaš	N. naš, ¹ nat
G. ammēl	G. tuēl	G. šiyēl	G. abēl
D. ammug	D. tug	D. še	D. abēdani
ammēdaz			
A. ammug	A. tug	A. šan	A. nan, nat
Ab. ammug	Ab. tuedaz	—	Ab. abēz
Plural			
N. uēš	N. šumēš	—	N. naš
G. anzēl	G. šumēl	—	G. abēl, šumēl
D. anzās	D. šumāš	—	D. abēdas, šumāš
A. anzāš	A. šumēš	A. šuš	A. nus, nas
Ab. anzedaš	Ab. šumedaz	—	Ab. abēz (?)
anzās			

Suffix forms

D. -mu	D. -ta or -tu	N. -aš, -at
A. -mu	A. -ta or -tu	D. -ši or -še
		A. -an, -at
Plural		
D. -annaš	D. -šmaš	D. -šmaš
A. -annaš	A. -šmaš	A. -aš

¹ The word *naš* is a compound of the particle *nu* and the 3rd personal suffix *-aš* (see Ungnad, ZDMG, LXXIV, 417 ff.). In usage, however, it performs the function of a simple pronoun.

(2) POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Possessive pronouns are enclitic and so take the form of suffixes.

" Mine "		" Thine "		" His, " " Its "		" Theirs "	
N. -miš, -mit ¹	N. -tiš, -tit ¹	N. -šiš, -šit ¹	N. -ašmet (-šamet)				
G. -maš	G. -taš	G. -šaš, -šat ¹ (?)	—				
D. -mi	D. -ti	D. -ši	—				
A. -min, -mit ¹	A. -tin, -tit ¹	A. -šin, -šit ¹	A. -šummit (-šemit)				
Plural							
N. -šēš							
A. -šuš							

(3) DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

		" That one "	
" This one here "		" This one there " (pointing forward)	
N. taš, tat ¹	N. kaš, kie ¹ (kī)	N. eniš, eni ¹	
—	G. kiel	G. edaš	
—	D. kiedani	D. edani	
A. tan, tat ¹	A. kūn, kie ¹ (kī)	A. enin, eni ¹	
Ab. taza	Ab. kiez (kiezzi)	Ab. ediz (edez, edaza)	
Plural			
—	N. kūš, kie ¹ (kī)		
—	G. kiel		
—	D. kiedaš		
A. tuš (tas)	A. kūš, kie ¹ (kī)		

" That one "		" That one "		" The same "	
(pointing backward)		(at a distance)			
N. uniš, uni ¹	N. anniš, anni ¹	N. abāš, abāt ¹			
—	—	G. abiel			
—	D. anni	D. abiedani			
A. unin, uni ¹	—	A. abān, abāt ¹			
—	Ab. annaz	Ab. abiez			

¹ These forms are neuter.

	Plural	
—	—	N. abūš, abie ¹
—	—	G. abiel
—	—	D. abiedas
—	—	A. abūš, abie ¹

“He,” “it” (as an enclitic particle
after wa- in quotations)

“Another”

N. damāyiš, damāyi	N. -raš, -rat ¹
G. damēl	—
D. damēdani	—
A. damāyin	A. -ran, -rat ¹
Ab. damēdaz	—

	Plural	
N. damaēš		N. -raš
G. damēl		—
D. damēdaš		—
A. damāuš		A. -ruš (ras)

(4) RELATIVE PRONOUNS

“Who,” “Which”

N. kuiš, kuit ¹
G. kuēl
D. kuēdani
A. kuin, kuit ¹
Ab. kuēz

	Plural
N.	kuyēš or kuēš; kui or kuye ¹
G.	kuēl
D.	kuēdaš
A.	kuyuš, kue ¹

¹ These forms are neuter.

(5) INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

“ Any one,” “ Anything”

N. kuiški, kuitki¹

G. kuēlqa

D. kuēdanikki

A. kuinki, kuitki¹

Ab. kuēzqa

Plural

N. kuēqa, kuēkki¹

§ 7. VERBS

The verb forms of Hittite (Kanish) are, in comparison with those of the other Indo-European languages, greatly simplified. Verbs have two voices, an active and a middle or passive. But two tenses are clearly defined, a present which is also employed as a future, and a preterite. In some verbs, however, the preterite exists in two forms, one of which appears to have been an imperfect and the other an aorist or a perfect. Of the modal system of Indo-European there is but little trace. Verbs appear in our texts in three moods only: an indicative which is also employed as a subjunctive, an imperative, and an infinitive. Participial forms are plentiful and there is also a sort of supine.

In addition to the ordinary conjugations there are also derivative conjugations. The first of these is formed by adding *-nu* to the root and has a causative signification. Thus: *ar*- means “go,” but *arnu*- “cause to go” or “carry.” A similar extension of the verb stem by the addition of *-nu* exists in Sanskrit (Whitney’s *Sanskrit Grammar* 697 ff.), but it does not there produce a causative meaning. A causative conjugation is also formed by adding *-ah* to the stem. Another derived conjugation is formed by adding *-ski* to the stem (compare the

¹ These forms are neuter.

Latin -sco as in horreo and horresco). This addition gives to the verb an iterative or customary signification. Thus: *zahhittin* "fight"; *zahhiškittin* "fight continually."

In conjugation verbs fall into three classes, which we may call the *-mi* conjugation (compare the Greek $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\mu\iota$), the *-hi* conjugation, and irregular or mixed conjugations.

(1) THE *-mi* CONJUGATION

eš- "be"	ep- "take"	iya- "do," "make"
Present		
Singular		
1. ešmi	epmi	iyami
2. —	epši	iyaši
3. ešzi	epzi	iyazi (iezi)
Plural		
1. ešueni	ebbueni	iyaueni
2. ešteni	epteni	iyatteni
3. ašanzi	abbanzi	iyanzi (ienzi)
Preterite		
1. ešun	ebbun	iyanut
2. ešti (-ta)	epti (-ta)	—
3. ešta	epta	iyat (iet)
Plural		
1. ešuēn	ebbuēn	—
2. eštēn	eptēn	—
3. ešir	ebbir	ieir
Imperative		
Singular		
2. eš	ep	iya
3. ešdu	ebtu	iyaddu (ieddu)
Plural		
2. eštēn	ebtēn	iyatten
3. ašandu	abbandu	iyandu (iendu)

Participle		
ašanza	abbanza	iyān
Infinitive		
—	—	iyawar
Supine		
eššuwanzi	ebbuwan(zi)	—

The endings of the *-mi* conjugation may, then, be tabulated as follows:

Present	Preterite	Imperative
Singular		
1. -mi	-un	—
2. -ši	-ti or -ta	—
3. -zi	-ta	-du (-tu)
Plural		
1. -ueni	-uen	—
2. -teni	-ten	-ten
3. -anzi	-ir	-ndu
Infinitive	Participle	Supine
-war	-anza or -an	-uwanzi
Genitive		
—	-andaš	-uwan

(2) THE *-hi* CONJUGATION

da- "set," "place" da- "take" pa- (pi-) "give" sag- "know"

Present			
Singular			
1. teḫḫi	daḫḫi	peḫḫi	saggaḫḫi
2. daitti	datti	paitti	sagti
3. dāi	ḏāi	pāi	sagi

Plural

1. tiyaweni	—	pēyaueni	šaggueni
2. —	datteni	pēšteni	šagteni
3. tiyanzi	dānzi	peyanzi	—

Preterite

Singular

1. teḥhun	daḥhun	peḥhun	šaggaḥhun
2. —	—	paišti	—
3. dāiš	dāš	paiš	šagta, šaggiš

Plural

1. —	—	pēyauen	—
2. —	—	pešten	šegten
3. tičir	dāir	peyer	šeggir

Imperative

Singular

2. dai	da	pai	šag
3. —	dāu (daddu)	pāu	šaggu, šagdu

Plural

2. daištēn	—	pēštēn	šagten
3. tiyandu	dāndu	pēyandu	—

Participle

—	—	peyanza	šagganza
---	---	---------	----------

Infinitive

—	—	peyauwar	—
---	---	----------	---

Supine

—	—	peyauwan(zi)	—
---	---	--------------	---

The endings, therefore, of the *-ḥi* conjugation are the following:

Present	Preterite	Imperative
	Singular	
1. -ḥi	-ḥun	—
2. -ti	-išti or -išta	-i or nothing
3. -i	-iš or -išta	-u or -šdu

	Plural	
1. -ueni	-uen	—
2. -teni	-šten	-šten
3. -anzi	-ir	-andu
Infinitive	Participle	Supine
-uwar	-anza or -an	-uwanzi or -uwan

(3) CONJUGATION OF DENOMINATIVE VERBS

idalu- "do wrong"

Present	Present Causative	Preterite
	Singular	
1. —	1. idalawaḥmi	1. idaluwaḥhun
2. idaluēšti	2. idalawaḥti	2. —
3. idaluēšzi	3. idalawaḥzi	3. —
	Plural	
1. —	1. —	1. —
2. —	2. —	2. —
3. idaluēššanzi	3. —	3. —

(4) MIDDLE OR PASSIVE CONJUGATION¹

Present	Preterite	Imperative
	Singular	
1. —	iyabḥhat ²	—
	iyabḥahat	
2. kišatati ³	kitat ⁴	ārnūt ⁵
3. karuššiyari ⁶	kitat ⁴	kišaru ³
iyattari ²		
	Plural	
1. —	—	—
2. —	—	—
3. kiyantari ⁴	kišantat ³	[iyandaru ²]

¹ No complete middle conjugation has been recovered. Forms from different verbs are here brought together for illustrative purposes. For other medio-passive forms see Additional Note, p. 84.

² iya- "go."

³ kiša- "become."

⁴ ki- "lie."

⁵ ār- "go."

⁶ karuš- "be at rest."

Participle (indeclinable)

Singular

Plural

[kita]¹[kiyanta]¹

The endings therefore of the middle or passive conjugation are as follows:

Present	Preterite	Imperative
	Singular	
1. —	-hat or -bahat	—
2. -tati	-tat	-ut
3. -ari or -tari	-at or -tat	-aru or -taru
	Plural	
1. —	—	—
2. —	—	—
3. -antari	-antat	-antaru
	Participle	
	Singular	Plural
	-ta	-anta

(5) EXAMPLE OF AN IRREGULAR VERB

aus- "see"

Present	Preterite	Imperative
	Singular	
1. ūh̄bi	1. ūh̄hun	—
2. autti	2. —	2. au
3. aušzi	3. aūšta	3. aušdu
	Plural	
1. aummeni	1. aummēn	—
2. autteni	2. —	2. aušten
3. uwanzi	3. auir	3. —
	Infinitive	Genitive
	[auwar]	auwaš

¹ ki- "lie."

§ 8. CONJUNCTIONS

The language possesses the following conjunctions:

kuit "since," "because "	man, sign of unreality
kuitman "as long as," "until," "during "	nu "then," "now "
kuwabi "sometime," "wherever "	takku "if," "in case of "
-MA "and " (borrowed from Akkadian)	-wa "and "
maḥḥan "as," "like "	-ya "and "
mān "if," "whether "	-za "and "

§ 9. PREPOSITIONS AND ADVERBS

Hittite (Kanish) has two kinds of prepositions. (1) Its own adverbs of place, some of which, like certain Sanskrit adverbs, approximate the function of prepositions.¹ (2) Those borrowed from Akkadian. They are as follows:

(1)	(2)
abba "back," "behind," "later "	ANA "unto "
abbanda "back there "	AŠŠUM "because of "
anda "within "	INA "in "
andan "therein," "according to "	IŠTU "out of," "from "
arḥa "away "	ITTI "with "
araḥza "near by "	MAḤAR "before "
araḥzanda "around here "	PANI "in face of," "before "
ištarna "between "	ŠA "of "
katta "down "	ŠAPAL "under "
kattan "off from "	
kattanda "down here "	
menaḥḥanda "over against "	
parā "after," "concerning," "unto "	
piran "before "	
šarā "above," "up to "	
šēr "upon," "over "	

¹ Compare Whitney's *Sanskrit Grammar*, § 1123.

§ 10. OBSERVATIONS AS TO HITTITE SYNTAX

1. The cases of the nouns are employed in the structure of Hittite sentences to perform the same functions as do the corresponding cases in the other Indo-European languages. Most of these are so obvious as to need no illustration, but the correspondences extend to great detail. For example, in Mursilis's treaty with Kupanta-KAL 8, 6, *abiel* is employed as a genitive denoting the time in which an event occurred.

2. Similarly the use of the moods and tenses of the verbs correspond to that with which scholars are familiar in the other Indo-European languages, except that the paucity of tenses leads to the employment of the present for the future, and of the preterite for all actions occurring in past time. It is probable that, like the tenses in Semitic, Hittite tenses denote simply complete and incomplete action.

3. The normal arrangement of words in a Hittite sentence is (1) introductory particle, (2) subject, (3) indirect object, (4) direct object, and (5) predicate, thus: *nu* ¹¹SAM-SI A-NA LU^{mes} *alma-a-sa an-ta-uh-ša-an u-i-ya-nu-un*: "Then my majesty sent a man to the men of Masha" (Mursilis-Kupanta-KAL, Treaty, i, 45). This order may be varied for the sake of emphasis, but it rarely happens that the verb is not placed at the end of the sentence. Hittite usage, like that of Latin, placed the verb at the end.

4. Hittite prepositions not infrequently stand after the words which they govern. Similar usage exists also in other Indo-European languages. Examples occur in Homer in Greek, and the very familiar Latin phrase *pax vobiscum* affords an example familiar to all.

5. When the name of a deity or king stands in a dependent genitive and it is desired to give it the place of honor by placing it before the noun on which it depends, the Akkadian sign of the genitive, ŠĀ, is frequently placed before the name of the deity or king.

6. Simple present and future conditions employ the present in the protasis, introduced by *mān* or *takkan* and the present

in the apodosis. The apodosis may or may not be introduced by *nukan* or *nu*. Thus: *tak-kan* *İR-na-an na-aš-ma* *GIM-an QA-AZ-ZU na-aš-ma* *GIR-ŠÚ ku-iš-ki tu-wa-ar-ni-iz-zi* 10 *SIQLU KASPU pa-a-i par-na-aš-še-e-a šú-wa-a-i-iz-zi*: "If any one breaks the foot of a slave or a slave woman, he shall pay 10 shekels of silver; he shall (thus) discharge the obligation" (Hittite Code, § 12). In this sentence the apodosis has no introductory word. Again: *ma-an-za* *ESTIN AL-LUM-ma ku-in-ki a-ša-aš-ti nu-kan ka-a-aš-ma* *NI-IŠ IL-LIM šar-ra-at-ti*: "And if one of my cities thou shalt invade, then indeed thou wilt violate the oath of god."

7. In conditions contrary to fact the protasis is introduced by *mān* or *takkan mān*, the verb being in the preterite; in the apodosis the preterite of the verb is also employed with *man*, the particle of unreality. Thus: *ma-a-an tak-kan* *BET-ABI-KA MAT-KA-ya Û-UL ar-ḫa da-a-ir ma-a-na-at da-me-e-da-ni ku-e-da-ni-ik-ki pi-i-e-ir A-NA MAT-TI ma-an da-ma-i-in ku-in-ki* *BEL-an i-ya-nu-un*: "If they had not taken away the country from thy father's house and given it to some other, I would have made some other one lord over the country" (Mursilis-Kupanta-KAL, Treaty, I, 63-65). This construction is practically identical with the expressions of conditions in past time contrary to fact in Greek.

8. Quotations are indicated by the use of the particle *wa*. Thus: *pa-i-mi-ma u-ni me-mi-an* *EGIR-pa an-da ti-it-ta-nu-un*: "I will go and afterward I will set each thing in order," but *ḫa-at-ra-a-nu-un pa-i-mi-wa-ma u-ni me-mi-an* *EGIR-pa an-da ti-it-ta-nu-un*: "I wrote, 'I will go and afterward I will set each thing in order.'" Again: *an-da-mu-uš-ša-an e-ḫu*: "Come to me!" But *me-mi-ya-aḫ-ḫa-at an-da-wa-mu-uš-ša-an e-ḫu*: "I said, 'come to me!'"

PART II

THE "TREATY" OF MURSILIS
WITH KUPANTA-KAL

TREATY OF MURSILIS, KING OF THE HITTITES, WITH KUPANTA-KAL¹ OF AZARWA

INTRODUCTION

Mursilis, son of Subbiluliuma, reigned in Hittite-city, the modern Boghaz Koi, about 1350–1330 B.C. Several of his so-called “treaties” with the rulers of vassal states were found at Boghaz Koi; the one here translated is with Kupanta-KAL of Azarwa. Azarwa was in southwestern Asia Minor and, as this treaty shows, included within its limits the city Myra, which was later a part of Lycia. It was from this city that St. Paul re-embarked centuries later when on his voyage to Rome as a prisoner (Acts 27:5). The rivers mentioned in the treaty can several of them be identified with rivers which flow to the north of Myra.² It was the custom of Hittite kings to make vassals of the native princes of conquered countries, and to give them written instructions as to the limits of their authority both in territory and in government. These documents might better be called “charters” than “treaties.” The document here treated is of that nature. It is here given as a convenient and suitable text with which to begin the study

¹ The syllable *kal* in this name is an ideogram for the name of a deity. KAL is one of its Sumerian phonetic values. Here it represents the name of an Arzawan deity and in Arzawan may have been pronounced quite otherwise.

² The position of Arzawa given in the *Cambridge Ancient History*, Vol. II, Map 5, opposite p. 272 is quite incorrect.

of Hittite. Long experience in teaching the languages written in the cuneiform script has convinced the writer that it is better to let the student employ transliterated texts at the beginning of his study of one of these languages, or, at least, to employ transliterations for a time along with use of the cuneiform, until he has become familiar with the syllabary.¹ It is his hope therefore that English-speaking students may find this text, which is furnished with a vocabulary, a sort of Xenophon's *Anabasis* on which to begin the task of learning to read Hittite. In No. 2 of these *Hittite Studies* cuneiform texts for class-use will be supplied.

When the writer made the transliteration and translation during the early months of 1926 he hoped that his work might be a contribution to knowledge as the first translation of this treaty. When that part of his work was nearly completed, however, about midsummer of 1926 Johannes Friedrich's *Staatsverträge des Hatti-Reiches in hethitischer Sprache*, 1. Teil, Leipzig, 1926, which contains a transliteration and translation of this text reached him. He was gratified to find that his own analysis of the text and his collation of the variants agreed at all important points with the work of Friedrich. At a few points that scholar had reached a better solution of a difficult point, and in such places the writer was happy to learn from him.

Originally there were several copies of this text in the archives of the palace at Hittite-city. All these copies are now fragmentary and incomplete. The texts on which the present work is based and the places of their publication are as follows:

A = KBo.¹ IV, 3 = Bo. 2028.

B = KBo. IV, 7 = Bo. 2964.

C = KBo. V, 13 = Bo. 2064.

¹ KBo. = *Keilschrifttexte aus Boghaz Koi in the Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft.*

D = KUB.¹ VI, 41 = VAT. 12887.

E = KUB. VI, 44 = Bo. 2363.

F = KUB. VI, 48 = Bo. 3041.

G = KUB. VI, 43 = Bo. 3350.

H = KUB. XIX, 54 = Bo. 6253.

I = KUB. XIX, 51 = Bo. 8702.

J = KUB. XIX, 52 = Bo. 8073.

The originals, of which the above are fragments of greater or less size and completeness, were not, before they were broken, all of the same size, and some of their scribes wrote in a finer hand than others. It happens therefore that some scribes compressed more into a column than others, and that the number of lines to a column varies on the different tablets. Column i on one tablet, for example, terminates sooner than on another. It follows that it is impossible so to edit the text as to make the numbering of the lines of the edited text correspond to the numbering of the different tablets. The difficulty is further increased by the fact that the tablets are so broken that it is impossible to tell just where some of the columns ended on any tablet. In the transliteration and translation here given, the principle followed was to place in column i all lines assigned to that column by any tablet, and to place in other columns only such lines as are assigned by some tablet to the column in question. Where lacunae are left in the text after all existing fragments are pieced together, the lines of a column legible after the lacuna are numbered with an accent (thus: 101'). The enumeration resulting from this system is not altogether satisfactory as it makes columns i and iv much longer than columns ii and iii, but, as the left hand columns give for every line the column and number of that line on all existing copies, no confusion is possible and no one can be misled. The numbering of the lines in the present work is for the sake of reference in the vocabulary of this work only.

¹ KUB. = *Keilschrifturkunden aus Boghaz Koi* published by the Berlin Museum.

1. [UM-MA ¹¹]ŠAM-ŠI ^mmur-ši-il-ši ŠARRU RABU ŠÀR
KÚR ^{al}ha-at-ti UR-SAG
2. [TUR ^mšu-ub]-bi-ú-li-u-ma ŠARRU RABU ŠÀR KÚR
^{al}ha-at-ti UR-SAG
-
3. [an-ni]-ša-an ^mmaš-ḫu-i-lu-wa-an AḪI^{mes}-ŠU an-da ḫa-la-ki-
iš-ša-at¹
4. na-an-kan ku-en-nir na-an-kan MAT-az ar-ḫa wa-la-ku-ni-ir
5. 5. na-aš-kan A-NA A-BI-YA an-da ú-it A-BU-YA-ma-an ar-ḫa
6. Ú-UL pi-eš-ši-ya-at na-an ša-ra-a da-a-aš nu-uš-ši a-bi-e-el
7. MÂRAT-ŠU AḪAT-YA ^{sal}mu-wa-at-tin AŠ-ŠUM AŠŠAT^{tam}-
ŠUM pa-iš
8. tu-ug-ma-aš A-NA ^mku-pa-an-ta^aKAL AMA-aš² e-eš-ta
9. A-BU-YA-ma ta³me-e-da-ni KÚR-e e-eš-ta
10. 10. na-aš Ú-UL tar-ra-at-ta-at na-aš-ši EGIR-an Ú-UL ti-ya-at
-
11. ma-aḫ-ḫa-an-ma-za A-BU-YA IL-LIM-iš ki-ša-at ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI-
ma-za-kan
12. A-NA ^{is}KUŠŠI A-BI-YA e-eš-ḫa-at nu-uš-ši EGIR-an ti-ya-
nu-un
13. nu-uš-ši EGIR-an pa-a-un nu-mu DINGIR^{mes} A-BI-YA
pi-ra-an ḫu-u-i-e-ir
14. 14. nu-uš-ši-iš-ša-an ^{lu}KUR še-ir ku-e-nu-un KÚR ^{al}an-za-u-wa-
ya-az
15. 15. 15. ḫu-u-ma-an tar-aḫ-ḫu-un nu-za ku-it ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI da-aḫ-ḫu-un
16. na-at-za ^{al}ha-at-tu⁴-ši ar-ḫa ú-wa-te-nu-un pi-e-di-ma-kan
17. [ku]-e KÚR-KÚR^{mes} da-li-ya-nu-un nu-uš-ma-aš ZAG^{hi}-a-uš
te-eḫ-ḫu-un
18. ^{id}ši-e-ḫa A-NA ^mma-na-pa^a-U pi-iḫ-ḫu-un ^{mat}^{al}ha-bal-la-ma
19. 19. A-NA ^mtar-ga-aš-na-al-li AD-DIN KÚR ^{al}mi-ra-a KÚR
^{al}ku-wa-li-ya
20. 21. 2. 20. [A-NA ^m]maš-ḫu-u-i-lu-wa LUGAL AD-DIN nu-uš-ši BET
A-BI-ŠU ^{is}KUSSA A-B[I-ŠU]

¹ Var. B, ḫa-la-nu-e-ir.² Var. B, an-na-aš.³ Var. B, da-me-e-da-ni.

- § 1 1. Thus sayeth his majesty Mursilis, the great king, the king of Hittite-city, the warrior,
2. son of Subbiuliuma, the great king, the king of Hittite-city, the warrior:
-

- § 2 3. Formerly his brothers oppressed Maskhuiluwa
4. and they tried to kill him and drove him away from the country
5. and he came unto my father: thereupon he
6. did not send him away; he received him. Unto him in this condition
7. he gave his daughter, my sister Muwattin, as a wife,
8. and to thee, Kupanta-KAL, she was the mother.
9. And my father was in another country,
10. and he (Maskhuiluwa) did not act properly; he did not look after her.
-

- § 3 11. And when my father died and my majesty
12. sat on the throne of my father, I afterward looked after her.
13. Afterward I went against him, then the gods of my father helped me,
14. so that I tried to kill him as an enemy. In Azarwa
15. I conquered every one, and whatever my majesty took
16. I brought it to Hittite-city. And there
17. these countries I left, and delimited boundaries.
18. The river Sekha I gave to Manap-Uas; the city Haballa
19. I gave to Targasnali. Myra and Kuwali
20. I also gave to Maskhuiluwa as king—to him the house of his father and the throne

⁴ Var. D reads ^a1KU-UD-~~ši~~, i.e. Silver-city or "Silverton," which was the meaning of Hittite-city.

21. [A]D-DIN *nam-ma-an* A-NA¹ KÚR ^{al}*mi-ra-a* BEL-*an i-ya-nu-un*

22. *an-ni-ša-an-ma ku-wa-bi* ^m*maš-ḫu-i-lu-wa-an* A-NA ^{mat·al}*mi-ra-a* AŠ-ŠUM BE-LU-UT

23. *ti-it-ta-nu-nu-un nu-mu* ^m*maš-ḫu-i²-lu-wa-aš* *ki-iš-ša-an* IQ-BI TUR-uš-wa NU

24. *an-tu-uh-ša-a-tar-ma-wa-na-aš* *a-ra-an-da-al³-li-en-zi* *nu-wa lu⁴-i-uk-kat-ti*

25. *na-aš-ma-wa ki-iš-ša-an nu-wa-mu* TUR-uš *ku-it* NU-GÁL
26. TUR AḪI-YA *nu-wa-ra-an-mu* BÉL-YA TUR-*an-ni pa-a-i nu-[wa-ra-aš-mu* TUR-aš *e-eš-zi]*⁵

27. *nu-wa ú-iz-zi zi-la-ti-ya* A-NA MAT-TI [BEL-*aš ki-ša-at]*⁵

28. *nu-tu-ug* ^m*ku-pa-an-ta-^d*KAL A-NA ^m*maš-ḫu-i-lu-wa⁶* TUR-*an-ni* [AD-DIN]⁵

29. *nam-ma* KÚR ^{al}*mi-ra-a* KÚR ^{al}*ku-wa-li-ya-ya* A-NA ^m*maš-ḫu-i-lu-wa⁶* ^{sa}*mu-wa-[at-ti-ya]*⁵

12 30. *tu-ug-qa* A-NA ^m*ku-pa-an-ta-^d*KAL-*ya še-ir li-in-ga-nu-nu-un*

13 31. *nam-ma* ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI ^mDIBBA-KAK-TUR-*an pa-aḫ-ḫa-aš-ḫa-at na-an Ú-UL ku-it-ki* [*i-da-lu-wa-aḫ-ḫu-un]*⁵

32. ^mDIBBA-KAK-TUR-*wa-aš-ma-mu-uš-ša-an šu-ul-li-it nu-mu* ^{mat·al}*pi-aš-[ša* LÜ^{mes} ^{al}*ḫa-at-ti]*⁵

33. İR^{mes}-YA *kat-ta-an ḫar-nam-ni-ya-at ma-an-mu mi-na-aḫ-ḫa-an-da ku-[u-ru-ri-ya-aḫ-ta]*⁵

34. *ma-aḫ-ḫa-an* ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI Ú-*ni me-mi-an* AŠ-MI *nu* ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI ^mDIBBA-KAK-TUR-*an* [*ku-u-ru-ri-ya-aḫ-ḫu-un]*⁵

35. Ú-UL *ku-it-ki* ĠUL-*u-an-ni ša-an-ḫu-un na-an pi-ra-an pa-ra-[a Ú-UL ku-it-ki]*⁵

36. ĠUL-*uh-ḫu-un nu ki-iš-ša-an* AḶ-BI *pa-i-mi-wa U-ni me-mi-an* [*ku-ut]*⁵

37. *ti-it-ta-nu-mi nu ša-ra-a ti-ya-nu-un nu ki-e-da-ni me-mi-ya-ni]*⁵

¹ Var. D reads I-NA.

² Var. B reads ^mDIBBA-KAK-*wa-aš*; D. ^mDIBBA-KAK-TUR-*wa-aš*.

³ For *da-al* D and G read *dal*.

⁴ Var. G reads Ú.

21. of his father I gave, when I came as lord to Myra.

§ 4 22. Formerly once I brought Maskhuiluwa unto Myra

23. to be lord; then to me Maskhuiluwa thus spoke: "There is no son

24. (whom) this people could serve, now in future

25. also thus (it will be), so, since I have no son

26. let my lord give to me the son of my brother for a son, and he shall be my son;

27. then he shall come and in the future shall become lord over the land."

28. Then I gave thee, Kupanta-KAL, to Maskhuiluwa for a son.

29. Further, Myra and Kuwali unto Kaskhuiluwa and Muwattin

30. and unto thee, Kupanta-KAL, I caused to swear allegiance.

31. Further, my majesty protected Maskhuiluwa; I harmed him in nothing,

32. yet Maskhuiluwa rebelled against me. Then in the city Pitasa Hittite men,

33. my servants, he cut down, when he made war against me.

§ 5 34. And when my majesty heard one day the report, then my majesty made war on Maskhuiluwa,—

35. I strove not to harm him. Neither before nor afterward in anything

36. did I harm him. Then I thus spoke to him: "I will come at once and this thing

37. I will set in order." So I went up, then having set in order

⁵ The completion of these lines is conjectural. While the sense is certain the exact wording is uncertain.

⁶ D reads "DIBBA-KAK-TUR.

38. *an-da ti-it-ta-nu-ma-an-zi pa-a-un nu ma-aḫ-ḫa-an I-NA*
^{al}šal-[la-pa]¹

39. *a-ar-aḫ-ḫu-un nu A-NA ^mDIBBA-KAK-TUR-ya AŠ-PUR*
an-da-wa-mu-uš-ša-an [e-ḫu]¹

40. ^mDIBBA-KAK-TUR-aš-ma-za-kan wa-aš-tul ku-it uš-ki-iz-zi
nu-mu-za-kan nam-ma [^{il}ŠAM-ŠI]

41. *MI-IM-MA-aš na-aš-mu pi-ra-an ar-ḫa pi-da-a-iš na-aš-kan*
I-NA ^{mat.al}[ma-a-ša]

42. *par-ra-an-da pa-it ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI-ma pa-a-un nu KÚR ^{al}ma-a-ša*
ĜUL-aḫ-ḫu-[un]

43. *na-an ar-ḫa ḫar-ni-im-ḫu-un*

44. ^mDIBBA-KAK-TUR-aš-ma-kan ku-e-da-ni da-me-e-da-ni
A-NA LÜ^{mes} ^{al}ma-a-ša pa-ra-an[da]

45. *pa-it nu ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI A-NA LÜ^{mes} ^{al}ma-a-ša an-tu-uḫ-ša-an*
u-i-ya-nu-un

46. *nu-uš-ma-aš ki-iš-ša-an AŠ-PUR ^mDIBBA-KAK-TUR-aš-wa-*
mu li-in-ki-ya-aš an-tu-uḫ-š[a-aš]

47. *e-eš-ta nu-wa-ra-aš-mu-kan šu-ul-la-a-it nu-wa-mu ÍR.^{mes}-YA*
kat-ta-an ḫar-nam-ni-ya-at

48. *ma-an-wa-mu me-na-aḫ-ḫa-an-da ku-ru-ri-ya-aḫ-ta nu-wa-ra-*
aš-mu pi-ra-an ar-ḫa

49. *pe-da-a-iš nu-wa-ra-aš-kan ka-a-aš-ma šu-ma-a-aš an-da ú-it*
nu-wa-ra-an e-ip-tin

50. *nu-wa-ra-an-mu pa-ra-a pi-eš-tin ma-a-an wa-ra-an Ú-UL-*
ma e-ip-te-e-ni

51. *nu-wa-ra-an-mu pa-ra-a Ú-UL pi-e-eš-te-e-ni nu-wa ú-wa-mi*
nu-wa-aš-ma-aš QA-DU KÚR-KU-NU

52. *ar-ḫa ḫar-ni-ik-mi nu-ma-aḫ-ḫa-an LÜ^{r.mes} KÚR ^{al}ma-a-ša*
e-ni-eš-ša-an iš-ta-ma-aš-šir

53. *na-at na-aḫ-šar-ri-ya-an-ta-at nu ^mDIBBA-KAK-TUR-an*
e-ip-tu na-an-mu pa-ra-a pi-e-ir

54. *na-an ^{al}ḫa-at-tu-ši pi-e-ḫu-uḫ-nu-un*

¹ The completion of these lines is conjectural. While the sense is certain the exact wording is uncertain.

38. the matter, I went on. Now when from the city Sallapa

39. I went I wrote unto Maskhuiluwa: "Come hither to me!"

40. And then, because Maskhuiluwa was wicked, he destroyed
himself, for then from me, my majesty,

41. he took property away and he into the city Māsa

42. went far away. Then my majesty went and attacked the
city Māsa

43. and completely destroyed it.

§ 6 44. And then Maskhuiluwa together with the other men of Māsa

45. fled. Then my majesty sent a man to the men of Māsa

46. and also wrote to them as follows: "Maskhuiluwa was a sworn
liege to me;

47. now he has rebelled against me and attacked my servants

48. and has made war against me; now he has fled from me,

49. and this one has come to you. Now do you take him

50. and bring him to me. If you do not take him,

51. and do not bring him to me, then I will come and him
together with your country

52. I will destroy." Now, when the men of Māsa heard that,

53. they feared it, so Maskhuiluwa they took and brought him
to me;

54. I brought him to Hittite-city.

A	B	C	D	36	HITTITE STUDIES
i	i	i	ii		
1	60	12		55.	<i>an-ni-ša-an-ma ku-it A-NA ^mmaš-ḫu-lu-wa TUR-uš NU-GÁL e-eš-ta nu-za tu-ug</i>
				56.	<i>^mku-pa-an-ta-^dKAL-an TUR-AHI-ŠU TUR-uš-an-ni ša-ra-a da-a-an ḫar-ta nu zi-ik</i>
				57.	<i>^mku-pa-an-ta-^dKAL-aš Ú-UL šá-ag-ti ma-a-an ^{a1}KÜ-UD-ti ku-it A-WA-AT BAL</i>
		15		58.	<i>wa-aš-ta-i nu A-BU-ŠU ku-e-el wa-aš-ta-i kat-ta-ma TUR-ŠU Ú-UL wa-aš-du-la-aš-bat</i>
5	65			59.	<i>nu-uš-ši-kan BET A-BI-ŠÚ ar-ḫa da-an-zi na-at na-aš-šu da-me-e-da-ni</i>
				60.	<i>ku-e-da-ni-ik-ki pi-an-zi na-aš-ma-at I-NA É-GAL-ši da-an-zi</i>
				61.	<i>ki-nu-na ^mDIBBA-KAK-TUR-aš ku-it A-BU-KA wa-aš-ta-aš zi-ik-ma-za ^mku-pa-an-ta-^dKAL-aš</i>
				62.	<i>A-NA ^mDIBBA-KAK-TUR-wa ku-it TUR-ŠU e eš-ta ma-an-za Ú-UL zi-ik-qa ¹ wa-aš-du-la-aš</i>
		20		63.	<i>e-eš-t[a ma]-a-an tak-kan BET-ABI-KA MAT-KA-ya Ú-UL ar-ḫa da-a-ir ²</i>
10				64.	<i>ma-a-na-at ³ da-me-e-da-ni ku-e-da-ni-ik-ki pi-i-e-ir A-NA MAT-TI ma-an</i>
	70			65.	<i>da-ma-i-in ⁴ ku-in-ki BEL-an i-ya-nu-un</i>
	ii				
	1			66.	<i>ki-nu-na ⁱⁱŠAM-ŠI tu-ug ^mku-pa-an-ta-^dKAL-an Ú-UL ku-it-ki i-da-a-la-wa-aḫ-ḫu-un ⁵</i>
				67.	<i>nu-ut-ta ⁶ ar-ḫa Ú-UL pi-eš-ši-ya-nu-un nu-ut ⁷ tak-kan Ú-UL BET A-BI-KA Ú-UL ma-tak-kan</i>
		25	1	68.	<i>MAT-TAM ar-ḫa da-aḫ-ḫu-un ⁷ nu BET A-BI-KA MAT-KA ⁸ ya tu-ug-bat EGIR-pa AD-DIN</i>
14				69.	<i>nu A-NA MAT-TI EN-GIS-na-an-ni tu-ug-bat ti-it-ta-nu-nu-un nu-ut-ta KÜR ^{a1}mi-ra-a</i>
15	5	27	2	70.	<i>KÜR ^{a1}ku-wa-li-ya-ya pi-aḫ-ḫu-un ⁹ ZA^{Ghi.a} ¹⁰ A-NA PA-NI ^mDIBBA-KAK-TUR-wa ¹¹ ma-aḫ-ḫa-an ¹²</i>
				71.	<i>E-SIR ki-nu-na-ya-at ¹³ tu-ug qa-tam-ma a-ša-an-du</i>

¹ Var. G, i, 19 reads *ma-an-ga*.

² Var. B, i, 69 reads *da-aḫ-ḫu-un*.

³ Var. C, 21 reads *ma-na-at*.

⁴ Var. C, 22 reads *ta-ma-a-i-in*.

⁵ Var. B, ii, 1 reads *ḪUL-aḫ-.....*

⁶ Var. B, ii, 2 reads *ta-ši-..*

⁷ Var. A omits the phrase *nu-ut da-aḫ-ḫu-un*.

§ 7 55. Thereupon, since Maskhuiluwa had no son and thee,

56. Kupanta-KAL, his brother's son he had adopted as a son,
since thou,

57. Kupanta-KAL, didst not know when this act of rebellion
against Hittite-city

58. he treacherously committed, his son was not to blame for
the treachery his father had committed.

59. Now from him they would take away his father's house
and to another—

60. to any one at all—they would give it, or they would give it to

61. Now although Maskhuiluwa, thy father, had [the Palace.
committed transgression, thou, Kupanta-KAL,

62. although thou wast his son, wast not guilty.

63. If they had not taken away the country from thy father's
house

64. and given it to some other, over the country

65. I would have made some other one lord.

§ 8 66. Now my majesty did thee, Kupanta-KAL, no evil,

67. nor did I cast (thee) off, nor did I deprive thy father's
house ever

68. of territory, but the house of thy father and thy country
I afterward gave to thee;

69. I then placed thee over the country as over-lord, also the
city of Myra

70. and Kuwaliya I gave thee and boundaries as formerly to
Maskhuiluwa

71. I set: "Let them also now be thine."

⁸ Var. A, i, 13 reads MAT-ya; B, ii, 3, MAT-TUM-ya.

⁹ Var. A, i, 15 and B, ii, 5 read AD-DIN.

¹⁰ Var. D, ii, 3 reads ZAG^{hi}-uš-ma.

¹¹ D omits -wa.

¹² Var. A, i, 15 reads GIM-an.

¹³ Var. A, i, 16 reads ki-nu-na-at.

- i ii i ii
- 5 72. *ki-e-iz-za-at-ta*¹ ^{al}*ma-ad-du-un-na-aš-ša-za*² BĀD KI-KAL-*bat*
ŠĀ ^m*du-ud-ḫa-li-ya*
- 10 30 73. ZAG-aš *e-eš-du ki-i-iz-ma-at-ta* ŠA ^{al}*vi-ya-na-wa-an-da*³
DINGIR ILLAT^{meš} ZAG-aš *e-eš-du*
74. *nu-kan I-NA* ^{al}*a-ú-ra pa-ri-ya-an*⁴ *li-e za-a-it-it ki-e-iz-ma-*
*at-ta*⁵
- 20 12 10 75. ^{id}*aš-tar-pa KÚR* ^{al}*ku-wa-li-ya* ZAG-aš⁶ *e-eš-du nu-ut-ta*
*a-pa-a-at MAT-TUM*⁷ *e-eš-du*
76. *na-at-za pa-aḫ-ši Û IŠ-TU* ^{id}*aš-tar-pa Û IŠ-TU* ^{id}*ši-ya-an-ta*
EŠT-EN⁸ AL-LUM-YA⁹
77. *li-e ku-in-ki a-ša-aš-ti ma-an-za EŠTIN*¹⁰ AL-LUM-*ma ku-*
in-ki a-ša-aš-ti
- 35 78. *nu-kan ka-a-aš-ma NI-IŠ IL-LIM* *šar-ra-at-ti na-an ú-wa-*
mi ^{la}*KUR-aš*¹¹ *i-wa-ar wa-al-aḫ-mi*
- 15 79. *ma-a-an-ma-za a-pa-ši-at-ma ku-iš-ki* ALU-aš *e-ša-ri na-aš*
A-NA ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI
- 25 80. *ma-aḫ-ḫa-an*⁷ ^{la}*KUR*⁶ *tu-ug-qa-aš qa-tam-ma* ^{la}*KUR*¹² *e-eš-*
*du na-an wa-ra-aḫ*¹³
- 38 81. *ka-a-aš-ma ŠA* ^m*DIBBA-KAK-TUR-wa-bat* EŠT-EN AL-
LUM IL-LIM¹⁴ I-NA ^{id}*ši-ya-an-ta*
82. *e-eš-zi na-aš A-NA NI-IŠ IL-LIM* *kat-ta-an ar-ḫa ki-it-ta-ru*
tu-ug-ma
83. ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI *ku-it MAT-TAM AD-DIN* *nu-za a-pa-a-at MAT-*
TAM pa-aḫ-ši nam-ma-ma-az
- 20 84. [A-N]A KÚR ^{al}*ḫa-at-ti* ZAG-an *li-e ku-in-ki i-la-li-ya-ši*
- 30 85. [n]u-za ZAG ^{al}*ḫa-at-ti li-e ku-in-ki da-at-ti na-aš-ma-at-ta*
^{il}ŠAM-ŠI
86. [k]u-it *ki-e-iz IŠ-TU* ^{id}*aš-tar-pa Û IŠ-TU* ^{id}*ši-ya-an-ta Û-UL*
87. [k]u-it-ki AD-DIN *zi-ik-ma-kan* ZAG-an *šar-ra-at-ti nu-za*
da-at-ti ku-it-ki

¹ Var. A, i, 17 reads *ki-e-iz-ta*.² Var. A, i, 17 reads ^{al}*ma-ad-du-na-ša*.³ D reads *-ta*.⁴ Var. C, i, 31 reads *pa-ri-ya*.⁵ D, ii, 9 inserts IŠ-TU before ^{id}*aš-tar-pa*.⁶ Var. C, i, 32 omits ZAG-aš.⁷ Var. C, i, 32 reads MAT-TAM.

- § 9 72. Within this is thine: from the city Madunnasas, the fortified stronghold of the man Dudkhalia,
 73. let the boundary be; and within this is thine: let the divine strongholds of Viyanawanda be the boundary;
 74. also from Aura without thou shalt not pass: and within this is thine:
 75. let the river Astarpa of the territory of Kuwaliya be the boundary; also let the same be thy land
 76. and thou shalt protect it. And from the river Astarpa and the river Siyanta none of my cities
 77. shalt thou invade. And if one of my cities thou shalt invade,
 78. then indeed thou wilt violate this oath of god; I swear it; as an enemy I will smite thee.

- § 10 79. And if any city is invaded by such a one, let him be to my majesty
 80. an enemy as to thee equally an enemy; smite him.
 81. And this: a sacred city of Maskhuiluwa was situated on the river Siyanta;
 82. let it lie under oath of the god. But
 83. since my majesty has given thee the country, this country protect. Further
 84. to the borders of the territory of Hittite-city thou shalt not approach,
 85. also no boundary of Hittite-city shalt thou take; or, since to thee my majesty
 86. in this, from the river Astarpa and the river Siyanta,
 87. has given nothing, shouldst thou violate the boundary, and take anything,

⁸ D, ii, 12 omits EN.

⁹ Var. A, i, 22 reads ALI-YA.

¹⁰ Var. A reads EŠT-EN.

¹¹ Var. C, i, 35, reads ¹⁰KAK-aš.

¹² Var. A, i, 25 reads GIM-an.

¹³ Var. A, i, 25 and D, ii, 16 read Ū-aḫ.

¹⁴ A, i, 26 reads AL-LUM ŠA IL-LIM.

88. [n]u ka-a-aš-ma A-NA¹ NI-IŠ DINGIR^{mes} wa-aš-ta-i-iš
nu-kan NI-IŠ IL-LIM

25 89. [š]ar-ra-at-ti nu-ut-ta NI-IŠ DINGIR^{mes} par-hi-eš-kan-du

35 90. nu tu-e-el ma-aḫ-ḫa-an ^mma-aš-ḫu-u-i-lu-wa-aš A-BU-KA IT-
TI ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI wa-aš-ta-aš

91. zi-ik-ma-zu ^mku-pa-an-ta-^dKAL-aš A-NA ^mDIBBA-KAK-
TUR-wa Ú-UL RÚ-aš e-eš-ta

92. [m]a-a-an-za Ú-UL ma-an-ga wa-aš-du-la-aš e-eš-ta nu-ut-
tak-kan Ú-UL BET A-BI-KA

38 30 93. [Ú]-UL ma-at-tak-kan MAT-TUM ar-ḫa da-aḫ-ḫu-un nu ta-
ma-i-in BEL-an Ú-UL

94. [ku]-in-ki i-ya-nu-un nu BÊT A-BI-KA MAT-TUM-ya
tu-ug-bat EGIR-pa AD-DIN

40 95. nu A-NA MAT-TI EN-GIŠ-na-an-ni tu-ug-bat ti-it-ta-nu-
nu-un nu tu-ug GIM-an

96. an-[da-ma]²-an ^mku-pa-an-ta-^dKAL-an ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI Ú-UL ku-
it-ki ĠUL-uh-ḫu-un²

97. nu z[i-i]k ^mku-pa-an-ta-^dKAL-aš zi-la-ti-ya ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI AŠ-
ŠUM BE-LU-UT-TIM

35 98. [pa-a]h-ši kat-ta-ma TUR^{mes} ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI ḫa-aš-ša ḫa-an-za-
aš-ša zi-l[a]-ti-ya

99. AŠ-ŠUM BE-LU-UT-TIM pa-aḫ-ši nu-uš-ma-aš me-na-aḫ-
ḫa-an-da i-da-a-lu li-e

45 100. [ša]-an-aḫ-ti an-da-ya-za-kan i-da-la-u-i li-e ku-e-da-ni-ik-ki

40 101. [ki-iš]-ta-ti³ ta-ma i-in-ma-za ŠÚ-an li-e ku-in-ki i-la-li-ya-ši

102. [zi-la-t]i-ya ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI AŠ-ŠUM BE-LU-UT-TIM pa-aḫ-ši

42 ii, 1. -bat

2. [ki-it]-tu-ru

45 3. -zi

4.

5.

¹ D, ii, 24 inserts PA-NI before NI-IŠ.

² Reading uncertain.

88. then this: thou wouldst be guilty under the oath of the gods, and the oath of god

89. thou hast violated: then the oath of the gods let them avenge!

§ 11 90. Now although Maskhuiluwa, thy father, was at fault with my majesty,

91. thou, Kupanta-KAL, wast not a helper to Maskhuiluwa,

92. so thou wast in no way at fault, so neither the house of thy father

93. nor the land did I take away, nor did I make any other

94. lord, but the house of thy father and the country I gave to thee,

95. and placed thee as an over-lord over the country, and thus

96. did my majesty do thee, Kupanta-KAL, no harm.

97. Now thou, Kupanta-KAL, for the future shalt guard my majesty for the sake of

98. the lordship, and over my sons, begotten and legitimate, thou shalt keep guard in

99. future on account of the lordship, or on the other hand not conspire

100. to do them evil, and to this end with no evil person

101. shalt thou join, nor shalt thou enter upon any other function,⁴

102. but in the future guard my majesty for the sake of the lordship.

- ii. 1. and
 2. lies (?)
 3.
 4.
 5.

³ Var. D, ii, 34 reads *i-da-la-aḫ-ḫu-un*.

⁴ Literally, "power."

ii		
	6.	..... [zi-ik ^m ku]-pa-an-ta- ^d KAL-aš
	7.	..... DUP-PU
50	8.	..... ḫa-aš-ša] ḫa-an-za-aš-ša
	9.	..... a]n-da
	10.	..... aš-ma-ša-at
	11.	.....
	12.	.....
	13.	.....
55	14.	..... e-eš-ta
	15.	..... ku-i]t-ki
	16.	.....
	17.	.....
	18.	.....
60	19.	..... -un
	20.	..... [-l]u(?)
	21.	.....
	22.	..... [-š]i(?)
	23.	..... [n]a-aš

(At this point all our texts fail us, and we know not how many lines are lost. The uncertainty in the numbering is indicated in the lines which follow by the numbering: thus: 24'.)

ii		
1	24'.	na-
	25'.	na-aš-š[u]
	26'.	ma-a-na-aš
	27'.	ma-a-na-aš ERIM ^{mes} anš ^u KUR-RA ^{mes} [na-aš]-ma ku-iš im-ma..
5	28'.	zi-iq-qa A-NA ilŠAM-ŠI A-WA-AN ar-ḫa li-e
	29'.	nu-za-kan a-bi-e-da-ni an-da li-e ki-iš-ta-ti
	30'.	EGIR-an-na-aš-ši li-e ti-ya-ši IŠ-TU ŠÁ ilŠAM-ŠI ma- ...
	31'.	ar-ta-ti nu IŠ-TU ŠÁ ilŠAM-ŠI-bat EGIR-an a-ar-ḫu-ut nu-za A-NA ilŠAM-ŠI
	32'.	wa-ar-ri-iš ŠU-BULUG-aš-ša šar-di-ya-aš e-eš kat-ta-ma-za A-NA TUR ^{mes} ilŠAM-ŠI
10	33'.	NA-RA-RUM šar-di-ya-aš ŠU-BULUG-aš-ša e-eš

6. thou, Kupanta-KAL,
 7. the document
 8. (sons, begotten) and legitimate,
 9. within
 10. they to thee
 11.

§ 12

12.
 13.
 14. was
 15. anything
 16.
 17.
 18.
 19.
 20.
 21.
 22.
 23. he (?)

§ 13*

- 24'.
 25'. either.....
 26'. should there (be).....
 27'. should there be infantry, cavalry whatever
 28'. thou toward my majesty shalt not (break) faith
 29'. nor to this one shalt thou become
 30'. afterward thou shalt not approach him; for the things of
 my majesty.....
 31'. thou hast stood, so afterward (when) they depart from
 with my majesty, then to my majesty
 32'. be a helper, aiding against violence and also unto the
 sons of my majesty
 33'. be a helper aiding against violence.

34'. *kat-ta-ma tu-el ŠÁ¹ mku-pa-an-ta^dKAL TUR^{mes}-KA*

35'. *ḥa-aš-ša ḥa-an-za-aš-ša NA-RA-RU ŠU-BULUG-aš šar-di-ya-aš-ša a-ša-an-du*

36'. *ma-a-an-ma zi-ik mku-pa-an-ta^dKAL-aš zi-la-ti-ya¹ ŠAM-ŠI*

37'. *TUR^{mes} ŠAM-ŠI AŠ-ŠUM BE-LU-UT-TIM Ú-UL pa-aḥ-ḥa-aš-ti nu-uš-ma-aš A-WA-AN*

38'. *ar-ḥa ti-ya-ši nu-uš-ma-aš-za Ú-UL wa-ar-ri-iš Ú-UL-ma-aš-za*

1 39'. *ŠÚ-BULUG-aš šar-di-ya-aš nu da-me-e-ta¹-ni AŠ-ŠUM BE-LU-UT-TIM*

40'. *i-la-li-ya-ši na-aš-ma A-NA ŠAM-ŠI ku-iš-ki wa-ag-ga-ri-ya-u-aš*

4 41'. *ud-dar me-na-aḥ-ḥa-an-da ša-an-ḥa-zi na-aš-mu-kan pi-ra-an ar-ḥa*

5 42'. *wa-at-ḥu-zi na-aš-kan tu-ug an-da ú-iz-zi e-ib-ti-ma-an*

20 43'. *Ú-UL na-an-mu pa-ra-a Ú-UL pi-eš-ti nu-uš-ši na-aš-šu EGIR-an*

44'. *ti-ya-ši na-aš-ma-an-kan IGI^{hi·a}-wa HUR-SAG-i na-i-it-ti*

45'. *nu ki-iš-ša-an² me-ma-at-ti i-it-wa-az ZI-an ku-wa-bi-ik-ki*

46'. *TI-nu-ut nu ka-a-aš-ma zi-ik mku-pa-an-ta^dKAL-aš A-NA PA-NI*

10 47'. *NI-IŠ DINGIR^{mes} wa-aš-ta-ši nu-kan NI-IŠ IL-LIM šar-ra-at-ti*

25 48'. *nu-ut-ta NI-IŠ DINGIR^{mes} par-aḥ-ḥi-iš-kan-du*

49'. *nam-ma-kan ma-a-an IŠ-TU KÚR¹ ḥa-at-ti ku-iš-ki i-da-lu-uš*

50'. *me-mi-ya-aš ŠA BAL ša-ra-a iš-par-za-zi MAT-TUM ku-it-ki a-ra-aḥ-za*

51'. *A-NA ŠAM-ŠI ku-ru-ri-ya-aḥ-zi IT-TI ŠAM-ŠI-ma ḥu-u-ma-an ŠIG-in*

15 52'. *nu A-WA-AT ŠAM-ŠI ḥu-u-uš-ki nu-ut-ta ma-aḥ-ḥa-an ŠAM-ŠI*

30 53'. *ḥa-at-ra-a-mi ma-a-an an-dur-za-ma ku-iš-ki IT-TI ŠAM-ŠI*

¹ Var. D, iii, 1 reads -da-ni.

§ 14* 34'. Similarly let thy sons, Kupanta-KAL,
35'. begotten and legitimate be helpers, aiding against violence.

§ 15* 36'. And shouldst thou, Kupanta-KAL, in the future my majesty
37'. (or) the sons of my majesty not guard for the sake of
the lordship, or
38'. shouldst break faith, or shouldst be neither a helper

39'. aiding against violence, or to another on account of
lordship

40'. shouldst go, or should any one as a rebel against my
majesty

41'. strive in any way and he from before me

42'. flee and should come to thee, shouldst thou not take him

43'. and give him to me, but shouldst thou either afterward

44'. come or lift thy eyes to the mountain to him

45'. and thus speak: "Go, keep thyself alive

46'. somewhere," then as to this thou, O Kupanta-KAL, in the
face of

47'. the oath of the gods committest wrong; thou violatest
the oath of god;

48'. then the oath of the gods let them avenge!

§ 16* 49'. Further: should any evil person from the country of
Hittite-city

50'. raise a word of rebellion, get away to any country and

51'. make war against my majesty, (expect) all favor from
my majesty

52'. and await the word of my majesty as also my majesty

53'. will write. Should any one within against my majesty

* Var. D, iii, 8 reads *kiš-ša-an*.

ii	ii	iii	
			54'. <i>na-aš-šu LÙ GAL na-aš-ma ERIM^{mes} anšuKÛR-RA^{mes} na-aš-ma-aš ku-iš im-ma ku-iš</i>
			55'. <i>an-tu-uh-ša-aš IT-TI ilŠAM-ŠI BAL i-ya-zi ilŠAM-ŠI-ma ma-a-an</i>
			56'. <i>ZAG-ah-mi nu a-pu-u-un an-tu-uh-ša-an na-aš-ma a-pa-a-at</i>
		20	57'. <i>ERIM^{mes} anšuKÛR-RA^{mes} e-ip-mi tu-ug-ma ma-a-an ilŠAM-ŠI ha-at-ra-a-mi</i>
	iii		
	1		iii, 1. <i>ERIM^{mes} wa-az anšuKÛR-RA^{mes} pi-ra-an hu-u-i-nu-ut</i>
			2. <i>nu-wa-ra-at-mu-kan wa-ar-ri lam-mar ar-nu-ut nu-za ERIM^{mes} anšuKÛR-RA^{mes}</i>
			3. <i>pi-ra-an hu-i-nu-ut na-at-kan A-NA ilŠAM-ŠI lam-mar a-ar-nu-ut</i>
			4. <i>ma-a-an tu-ug-ma EŠTIN-e-da-ni ha-at-ra-a-mi zi-ik-wa</i>
1	5	25	5. <i>EŠTIN-aš u-un-ni nu zi-ik EŠTIN-aš u-un-ni ma-a-an ma-at-ta</i>
			6. <i>ilŠAM-ŠI-ma ku-u-un A-WA-AT BAL Û-UL ha-at-ra-a-mi</i>
			7. <i>zi-ig-qa-an¹ ma-a-an pi-ra-an pa-ra-a iš-ta-ma-aš-ti⁴</i>
			8. <i>nu-uš-ša-an pa-ra-a li-e a-ut-ti ma-a-an-ta i-ya-an-ta-ya</i>
			9. <i>nu-za ERIM^{mes} anšuKÛR-RA^{mes} pi-ra-an hu-i-nu-ut na-at-kan A-NA ilŠAM-ŠI</i>
6	10	29	10. <i>wa-ar-ri lam-mar ar-nu-ut ma-a-an-ta Û-UL-ma i-ya-an-ta</i>
		30	11. <i>nu A-WA-AT ilŠAM-ŠI hu-u-uš-ki nu-ut-ta GIM-an ilŠAM-ŠI ha-at-ra-a-mi</i>
			12. <i>ma-a-an ilŠAM-ŠI-ma ku-iš-ki wa-ag-ga-ri-ya-zi³ na-an ha-at-ga-nu-zi⁴</i>
			13. <i>na-aš-ma kat-ta TUR^{mes} ilŠAM-ŠI ku-iš-ki wa-ag-ga-ri-ya-zi³</i>
			14. <i>na-aš ha-at-ga-nu-uz-zi tu-ug-ma ma-a-an ha-at-ra-a-mi</i>
10	15		15. <i>nu-mu-kan ERIM^{mes} anšuKÛR-RA^{mes} lam-mar a-ar-nu-ut ma-a-an LÙ TE-MU-ma</i>

¹ C and D read *zi-ga-an*.² C. iii, 6, reads *-zi*.

- 54'. (either a great man or infantry or cavalry, or any man what-
 55'. ever) make rebellion against my majesty; and should my majesty
 56'. cross over and this man or this
 57'. infantry and cavalry take, and should my majesty write to thee,
 iii, 1. "Let cavalry come to help with infantry,
 2. and let it come really for help," then let infantry and cavalry
 3. come to help and let it really come to my majesty.
4. Should I write to thee alone: "Thou
 5. alone hasten hither!" then thou alone hasten hither.
 Should
 6. my majesty not write to thee of this matter of rebellion,
 7. shouldst thou hear of it,
 8. then thou shalt not look away from it. And should they do it to thee,
 9. then infantry and cavalry should come to help and it to my majesty
 10. should really come as an aid. Should they not do it to thee,
 11. then await the word of my majesty according as my majesty writes.
-
- § 17* 12. Should any one rise against my majesty and press him hard
 13. or any one rise against the sons of my majesty
 14. and press them hard, and should I write to thee
 15. then soldiers and cavalry should really come to me.
 Should the messenger (who)

² Var. A reads *wa-aq-a-ri-ya-zi*.

⁴ Var. A reads *za-am mu-ra-a-iz-zi*.

- ii iii iii
35 16. *ú-wa-u-an-zi*¹ *Ú-UL tar-na-an-za zi-ik*² *ma-a-an me-mi-an*
17. *pi-ra-an pa-ra-a iš-ta-ma-aš-ti nu A-WA-AT* ¹¹*ŠAM-ŠI*
*li-e hu-u-uš-ki-ši*³
18. *ŠA ĠU-ya-za-kan*⁴ *me-me-an pi-ra-an ša-ra-a li-e e-ip-ši*
19. *ERIM*^{mes}_{za} ^{ansu}*ĠUR-RA*^{mes} *pi-ra-an hu-i-nu-ut nu wa-ar-ri-*
eš-ša
- 15 20 20. *nu ma-a-an li-e A-WA-TE*^{mes} *Ú-UL pa-aḫ-ḫa-aš-ti nu-kan*
NI-IŠ IL-LIM
- 40 21. *šar-ra-at-ti nu-ut-ta NI-IŠ DINGIR*^{mes} *par-ḫi-iš-kan-du*
22. *ma-a-an-na ĠUL-LU-un me-mi-an ku-in-ki ŠA BAL pi-*
ra-an pa-ra-a
- iii 2 25 23. *iš-ta-ma-aš-ti na-aš-šu LÜ* ^{a1}*KÜ-UD-ti ku-iš-ki na-aš-ma*
LÜ ^{a1}*ar-za-wa*
- 20 24. *ku-iš-ki BAL a-eš-ša-i ki-nu-un-ta ku-i-e-eš ku-u-uš*
25. *LÜ*^{mes} *MA-IR-wa-na-aš me-mi-an-ma A-NA* ¹¹*ŠAM-ŠI pi-*
ra-an pa-ra-a
- 45 26. *hu-u-da-a-ak Ú-UL ḫa-at-ra-a-ši nu-uš-ša-an a-bi-a-da-aš*
ku-wa-at-qa
- 5 27. *an-tu-uḫ-ša-aš*⁵ *pa-ra-a uš-ki-ši nu ki-iš-ša-an*⁶ *me-mi-at-ti*
28. *[e]-ni-wa i-da-a-lu ki-ša-ru na-aš-ma ki-nu-un GIM-an*
^m*DIBBA-KAK-TUR-aš*⁷
29. *i-ya-at nu-mu ŠA EŠTIN E-GAL-KUR-ma me-mi-an hu-*
u-da-a-ak IŠ-PUR
- 30 30. *EŠTIN E-GAL-KUR-aš-wa-za-kan BAL-zi-ik-ki-iz-zi nam-*
ma-za-aš-kan EGIR-an-da
- 25 31 50 31. *me-mi-ni še-ir ka-ru-uš-ši-ya-at-ta-at nu-mu-nam-ma Ú-UL*
ku-it-ki ḫa-at-ra-e-eš
- 10 32. *nam-ma EGIR-pa-bat wa-aḫ-nu-ut na-aš A-NA EŠTIN*
E-GAL-KUR an-da ú-e-ri-ya-at-ta-at
33. *nu-uš-ši me-na-aḫ-ḫa-an-da li-in-kat-ta na-at-za EŠTIN-*
NU-TIM ki-šu-an-ta-at

¹ Var. A reads *wa-ú-wa-u-an-zi*.² Var. D reads *zi-ga*.³ Var. A reads *hu u-uš-ki*.⁴ Var. A reads *ḪU-ya-an-za-kan*.

16. goes not be permitted (to get through), and shouldst thou the word

17. first hear, then do not await the word of my majesty;

18. do not first take the word or an augury:

19. let infantry and cavalry first come to help and be of assistance.

20. Shouldst thou not observe (these) words, then the oath of god

21. thou violatest, so the oath of the gods let them avenge!

§ 18*

22. And shouldst thou any evil word of rebellion first

23. hear, whether any man of Hittite-city or any man of Azarwa

24. has raised revolt, and those who (do it) then to thee

25. messengers send, and first word unto my majesty

26. thou dost not quickly write, but unto these men

27. for some reason lookest and thus speakest:

28. "Let that one become wicked," or (thou doest) as once Maskhuiluwa

29. did: he hastily sent me word of an enemy-palace:

30. "An enemy-palace is raising rebellion," and further, afterward

31. he was quiescent concerning the matter, and wrote me further nothing more;

32. and further he afterward turned and went over to the enemy-palace

33. and made oath with him in opposition and became one with him,

⁵ Var. A reads UGmeš-aš.

⁶ Var. D reads kiš-ša-an.

⁷ Var. A reads ^mDIBBA-KAK-TUR-wa-aš; C ^mDIBBA-KAK-TUR-wa-a-at.

ii iii iii

- 30 34. *nu-mu* ĪR^{meš}-YA *kat-ta-an li-in-ga-nu-uš-ki-it na-aš-mu me-na-aḥ-ḥa-an-da*
- 30 13 54 35. *tar-pa-na-al-la-aš-ta-at-ta*¹ *nu zi-ik-qa* ^m*ku-pa-an-ta*^dKAL-aš
36. ŠA ^mDIBBA-KAK-TUR-wa² *i-wa-ar li-e i-ya-ši ma-a-an-za-kan A-NA* ⁱⁱŠAM-ŠI
37. *ku-iš-ki i-da-a-lu*³ *me-na-aḥ-ḥa-an-da zi-ik-ki-iz-zi nu me-mi-an*⁴ GIM-an⁵
- 17 38. *iš-ta-ma-aš-ti nu me-mi-an pi-ra-an pa-ra-a kar-ša-ya qa-tam-ma* ŠU-PUR⁶
- 35 39. *a-bi-e-ni-iš-šu-wa-an-ta-an-na me-mi-an ku-wa-bi iš-ta-ma-aš-ti*
40. *na-an A-NA* ⁱⁱŠAM-ŠI *ḥa-at-ra-a-ši nam-ma-za-kan EGIR-an-da me-mi-ya-ni*
- 60 41. *š[e-ir l]i-e ka-ru-uš-ši-ya-ri EGIR-pa-ya li-e wa-aḥ-nu-ši*
- 39 23 42. *[nu a-bi-]e-da-ni an-tu-uḥ-ši an-da li-e ú-e-ri-ya-at-ta-ti*
43. *[ku-iš-ki?] an-tu-uḥ-ša-aš a-bi-e-ni-eš-šu-u-an-ta-an me-mi-an ku-iš*
44. *[i-y]a-zi na-aš A-NA* ⁱⁱŠAM-ŠI *ma-aḥ-ḥa-an* ⁱⁱKUR *tu-ga-aš qa-tam-ma*
- 25 45. ⁱⁱKUR *e-eš-du ma-a-an-qa*⁷ *zi-ik-ma* ^m*ku-pa-an-ta*^dKAL-aš
- 65 46. *a-bi-e-ni-eš-šu-u-an me-mi-an*⁸ *iš-ta-ma-aš-ti nam-ma-za-kan me-mi-ya-ni*
47. *še-ir ka-ru-uš-ši-ya-at-ti na-an A-NA* ⁱⁱŠAM-ŠI *Ú-UL ḥa-at-ra-a-ši [nu-kan]*
48. *a-bi-e-da-ni [an]-tu-uḥ-ši an-d[a u-e-ri-ya]-at-ta-ti [nu ka-a]-aš-ma zi-ik* ^m*ku-pa-an-ta*^d[KAL-aš]
49. [A-N]A PA-NI [DINGIR^{mes} *wa-aš-ta*]-ši *[nu]-kan NI-EŠ IL-LIM šar-ra-at-ti*
- iii 2 30 50. *[nu-ut-t]a NI-E[Š DINGIR^{me}]⁹ par-ḥi-iš-kan-du*

¹ Var. A, ii, 31 reads *tar-pa-na-al-la-aš-ša-aš*.² Var. D, iii, 55 reads ^m*maš-ḥu-i-lu-wa*.³ Var. B and D read *ku-iš-ki* ĠUL.⁴ Var. B reads *me-mi-ya-an*.

34. and he caused my servants to swear against me or upon me
35. he made them utter maledictions (?). Now thou, Kupanta-KAL,
36. shalt not do as Maskhuiluwa, but should against my majesty
37. any one do evil, then on the other hand do thou as thou the thing
38. hearest send word as soon as possible.
39. And whenever thou hearest that same thing
40. thou shalt write it to my majesty, and further with reference to the matter
41. if they are not afterward quiescent, then thou afterward shalt not turn,
42. nor shalt thou go over to this man.
43. (Any) man who such a thing
44. does, he (is) as an enemy to my majesty; to thee equally
45. let him be an enemy. And shouldst thou, Kupanta-KAL,
46. hear such a thing, and further with reference to the matter
47. remain quiescent and not write it unto my majesty, and then
48. go over to that man, then this: thou, Kupanta-KAL,
49. wilt do evil in the presence of the gods; thou wilt violate the divine oath;
50. then the oath of the gods let them avenge!

⁵ Var. B reads *ma-ah-za*.

⁶ Var. A reads IŠ-PUR.

⁷ Var. B reads [*ma*]-*a-an*.

⁸ Var. B reads [*me*]-*mi-ya-an*.

51. *na-aš-ma-kan* I-NA KÚR ^{al}*ha-at-ti ku-iš-ki* A-WA-AT
^{lu}KUR

52. *šar-ra-a iš-par-za-az-zi nu* ^{lu}KUR *ku-iš-ki* A-NA ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI
a-ra-a-i tu-ug-ma

1 iv, 1. A-NA ⁱⁿ*ku-pa-[an-ta-^dKA]*L *ha-at-ra-a-mi* ERIM^{meš}-*wa-za*
^{anšu}KÚR-RA^{meš} *p[i-ra-an]*

2. *hu-u-i-nu-ut nu* A-NA ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI *wa-ar-ri lam-mar ar-nu-ut*

3. *nu-za* ERIM^{meš} ^{anšu}KÚR-RA^{meš} *pi-ra-an hu-u-i-nu-ut nu*
uš-ša-an A-NA ^{il}ŠAM-[ŠI]

4. *lam-mar ar-nu-ut ma-a-an tu-ug-ma*¹ Ú-UL ZAG-na *nu*
A-NA ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI.

5. *ha-at-ra-i* ERIM^{meš}-*ma*² ^{anšu}KÚR-RA^{meš}-*ya* A-NA EŠT-
EN LÜ-GAL-KA *pi-ra-an hu-u-i-nu-ut*

10 6. *na-at-kan*³ ERIM^{meš}-*ma*⁴ ^{anšu}KÚR-RA^{meš} *wa-ar-ri lam-*
mar Ú-UL [ar-n]u-ut-ti

7. *nu-kan ka-a-aš-ma a-pa-a-at-ta-ya*⁵ NI-EŠ IL-LIM *šar-*
ra-at-ti

8. *nu-ut-ta* NI-IŠ DINGIR^{meš} *par-ḫi-eš-kan-du*

1 9 9. *nam-ma-za zi-ik* ⁱⁿ*ku-pa-an-ta-^dKAL-aš tu-el*⁶ ZI-an *tu-el*
BET-KA

10. *tu-el* LÜ^{meš} AMA-A-TU-KA⁶ *ma-aḫ-ha-an e-eš-ša-at-ti*
^{il}ŠAM-ŠI-*ya-at-ta*

11. *ku-in* ERIM^{meš} LÜ^{meš}⁷ *a-ša-an-du-la-an kat-ta-an da-li-*
ya-nu-un na-an-za-an-kat-ta

15 12. *qa-tam-ma*⁸ *uš-ki na-an lu-lu-ri-iš-ki*⁹ *na-an-za-an ŠIG-in*
e-eš-ša

5 13. *i-da-la-wa-aḫ-ti-ma-an*¹⁰ *li-e ku-it-ki*¹¹ *ma-a-na-an i-da-la-*
*wa-aḫ-ti-ma*¹²

¹ Var. A omits *-ma*.

² Var. A reads [^{anšu}KUR]-RA^{bi}.a-*wa* EŠTIN LÜ GAL.

³ Var. A reads *ma-a-an-ma-kan*.

⁴ Var. A omits *-ma*.

⁵ Var. A adds PA-[NI DINGIR^{meš}] *wa-aš-ta-š[i nu-ka]*n.

§ 19* 51. And on the other hand should any one in the country of Hittite-city in a matter of enmity

52. make a rising, and any enemy come against my majesty, and to thee,

iv, 1. Kupanta-KAL, I write: "Let infantry and cavalry

2. come to help; let them come really as an aid to my majesty,"

3. then let infantry and cavalry come to help; also for my majesty

4. let them really come. And should it not be possible for thee, then to my majesty

5. write, and let infantry and cavalry come as aid with one of thy great men.

6. But shouldst thou not send infantry and cavalry really for aid,

7. then this: by that thou wilt violate the divine oath;

8. then the oath of the gods let them avenge!

§ 20* 9. And further: thou, Kupanta-KAL, as thou thyself, thy house,

10. and thy vassals controllest, so the soldiers which my majesty

11. sent down to thee as allies (?)—them also look

12. to equally; control them and handle them properly!

13. Thou shalt not do any evil. But shouldst thou do any

⁶ The text of D has been followed. A reads *tu-e-el GIM-an UGmeš tar-*
Lⁱmeš AMA-[A-TU-KA]. C reads *tu-el ZI an tu-el-la LÜ BET-KA tu-el*
LÜmeš AMA-A-TU-KA.

⁷ D omits LÜmeš.

⁸ A omits *qa-tam-ma*.

⁹ A reads *li-e dam*

¹⁰ A reads *i-da-la-u-wa-aḫ-ti-ma-aš*.

¹¹ C reads *ku-in-ki*.

¹² C reads *i-da-la-wa-at-ti-ma*.

14. *ku-it-ki nu*¹ *ka-a-aš-ma a-pa-a-at-ta-ya*² A-NA PA-NI
DINGIR^{meš} *wa-aš-ta-ši*³
15. *nu-kan* NI-IŠ⁴ IL-LIM *šar-ra-at-ti nu-ut-ta* NI-EŠ
DINGIR^{meš} *par-ḫi-iš-kan-du*
-
20. *nam-ma an-tu-uh-ša-a-tar-ra*⁵ *ku-it mar-ša-aḫ-ḫa-an nu-*
kan A-WA-TE^{meš}
17. *kat-ta-an pe-da-a-eš-kan-zi nu-ut-ta ú-iz-zi pi-ra-an ku-iš-ki*
10. 18. *ta-aš-ta-ši-ya-zi*⁶ ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI-*wu-ad-du-za-kan i-da-la-wa-*
*an-ni*⁷
19. *ki-iš-ša-an ki-iš-ša-an-na zi-ik-ki-iz-zi nu-wa-tak-kan na-*
aš-šu
20. 20. BÊT A-BI-KA *na-aš-ma-wa MAT-TUM ar-ḫa da-a-i*
na-aš-ma-wa-at-ta
1. 21. *i-da-la-w[a]-aḫ-zi*⁸ *ku-it-ki zi-ik-ma a-pu-u-un me-mi-an*
A-NA ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI
25. 22. *ku-it-ma-an ḫa-at-ra-a-i nu ma-a-an me-mi-ya-aš a-ša-an-za*
nu-ut-ta GIM-an⁹
15. 23. ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI *ḫa-at-ra-a-mi zi-ga li-e nu-un-tar-nu-ši nu ḫar-pu*
*ša-ru-ú-pa*¹⁰ *li-e i-ya-ši*
5. 24. *nu IT-TI [^{il}ŠAM-Š]I GUL li-e i-ya-ši nu-ut-ta ka-a-aš*
me-mi-aš ŠÀG-TA tar-nu-um-ma-aš e-eš-du
25. 25. *na-an-kan*¹¹ *a-bi-e-da-ni UD-ti ŠÀG-TA tar-na*¹² ^mmaš-
ḫu-i-lu-wa-aš ku-it
30. 26. A-BU-KA IT-TI ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI *wa-aš-ta-aš zi-ik-ma-za* ^mku-pa-
an-ta^dKAL-aš¹³
20. 27. A-NA ^mDIBBA-KAK-TUR-*wa TUR-la-aš e-eš-ta ma-an-za*
*zi-ik Ú-UL ma-an-ga*¹⁴
28. *wa-aš-du-la-aš e-eš-ta ma-an-kan ma-a-an* A-NA ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI
ku-wa-bi
10. 29. ^ḡGUL-*u-an-ni ki-it-ta-at ma-an-ta* ^{il}ŠAM-SI *a-pi-ya-bat*
*ar-ḫa*¹⁵ *pi-eš-ši-ya-nu-un*

¹ A reads *nu-kan*.

³ C reads *wa-aš-ta-a-ši*.

⁵ C reads *an-tu-uh-ša-ta-ra*.

⁷ C reads *i-da-a-la-wa-an-ni*.

² A reads *a-be-da-.....*

⁴ C reads NI-EŠ.

⁶ A reads *ta-aš-ta-ši-ya-iz-zi*.

⁸ A reads ^ḡGUL-aḫ-zi

14. evil, then this: by that thou art guilty before the gods,
 15. for the divine oath thou violatest: so the oath of the
 gods let them avenge!

§ 21*

16. Further, when any people is destroyed and rumors
 17. afterward come in, and any one comes before thee
 18. and whispers (?): "His majesty is going to deal treache-
 rously with thee
 19. so and so, and will from thee either
 20. take away the house of thy father or the country, or
 to thee
 21. do some evil," then do thou that word unto my majesty
 22. surely (?) write. And how the thing may be, then to thee
 23. my majesty will write; thou shalt not disbelieve (?), nor
 make a hostile raid (?)
 24. nor do evil against my majesty. Also let this word be
 taken to heart
 25. and kept in mind on that day: since Maskhuiluwa
 26. thy father did wrong, and thou, Kupanta-KAL,
 27. wert a son to Maskhuiluwa, although thou wert in no way
 28. guilty, nor against my majesty anywhere
 29. did the charge of doing evil lie against thee, my majesty
 could then have cast thee off

⁹ C reads *ma-ah-ha-an*.

¹⁰ E reads *ša-ru-pa*.

¹¹ E reads *na-an-za-an-kan*.

¹² A reads *tar-ni*

¹³ C reads *ṁku-pa-an-ta^dKAL*.

¹⁴ E reads *ma-an-qa*.

¹⁵ A reads *ar-ha-bat*.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----|----|----|--|---|
| iii | iv | iv | iv | | |
| | | 30 | | | 30. <i>m[a-a]-an-tak-kan BÊT A-BI-KA MAT-TUM-ya ki-nu-un-bat ar-ḥa da-aḥ-ḥu-un</i> |
| 35 | | | | | 31. <i>m[a-an-at] da-mi-e-da-ni pi-aḥ-ḥu-un A-NA MAT-TI-ya-ma-an ta-ma-i-in EN-an i-ya-nu-un¹</i> |
| | 25 | | | | 32. <i>ki-nu-na-kan A-NA ¹¹ŠAM-ŠI ku-it ĠUL-u-an-ni ki-it-ta-at</i> |
| | | | | | 33. <i>nu-ut-ta ar-ḥa Ú-UL [p]i-e[š]-š[i-y]a-n[u-u]n nu-ut-tak-kan BÊT A-BI-KA MAT-TUM-ya</i> |
| iv | | | | | |
| 38 | 28 | 33 | 16 | | 34. <i>ar-ḥa Ú-UL [da-aḥ-ḥu-un na-at da]²mi-e-da-ni Ú-UL AD-DIN A-NA MAT-TI-ya</i> |
| | | | | | 35. <i>[da-mi-e-da-ni EN-an Ú-UL]² i-ya-nu-un nu BÊT A-BI-KA MAT-TUM-ya tu-ug-bat</i> |
| 40 | | | | | 36. <i>[EGIR-pa AD-DIN A-NA MAT-TI]³-ya EN-ĠIS-na-an-ni tu-ug-bat ti-it-ta-nu-un⁴</i> |
| | 30 | 36 | 20 | | 37. <i>[nu ma-a-an]⁵ tu-ug A-NA ^mku-pa-an-ta-^dKAL ŠÁ ¹¹ŠAM-ŠI</i> |
| | | | | | 38. <i>ku-iš-ki ĠUL-LU-un pi-ra-an me-ma-i ¹¹ŠAM-ŠI-wa-du-za-kan</i> |
| | | | | | 39. <i>i-da-la-wa-an-ni [ki-iš-šá]²-an ki-iš-šá-an-na zi-ik-ki-iz-zi</i> |
| 44 | | | | | 40. <i>tu-ug-ma ka-a-aš-[ut]⁵-tar⁶ ŠĀG-ta ši-ya-an-na iš-ḥi-ú-ul-la e-eš-du</i> |
| | | | | | 41. <i>nu-za-kan ku-u-un [me-mi-an⁵ a-p]i-e-da-ni UD-KAM-ti ZI-ni tar-na⁷</i> |
| | | | 25 | | 42. <i>[nu zi-ga li-e nu-un-tar-n]⁸u-ši ḥar-pu ša-ru-pa li-e i-ya-ši</i> |
| | 35 | | | | 43. <i>[nu IT-TI ¹¹ŠAM-ŠI Ġ]⁹UL-LU li-e i-ya-ši IŠ-TU ŠÁ ¹¹ŠAM-ŠI</i> |
| | | | | | 44. <i>[GIM-an ar-t]¹⁰a-ti nu IŠ-TU ŠÁ ¹¹ŠAM-ŠI-bat ar-ḥ[u-ut]¹⁰</i> |
| | | | | | 45. <i>[ma-a-an tu]¹¹-ug-ma A-NA ^mku-pa-an-ta-^dKAL ŠÁ ¹¹ŠAM-ŠI ku-iš-ki</i> |

¹ D reads KAK-nu-un.² Supplied by analogy from the preceding paragraph.³ Supplied from C, i, 25, 26.⁴ C reads *ti-it-ta-nu-nu-un*.⁵ Restoration conjectural.⁶ This reading, obtained by combining the readings of C and E is ungrammatical. Probably C read *ka-a-aš me-mi-aš*, and E read *ki-i ut-tar*.

30. and might then have taken away the house of thy father and the country
 31. and given them to another and made another lord over the country.

- § 22* 32. But now since no charge of doing evil against my majesty lay against thee
 33. I did not cast thee off nor the house of thy father and the country
 34. I did not take away; I did not give it to another, and over the country
 35. I did not make another lord, but the house of thy father and the country to thee
 36. afterward I gave, and made thee over-lord over the country.
 37. Now should any one to thee, Kupanta-KAL, evil

38. speak of my majesty: "His majesty

39. is going to do thee evil so and so," on thy part
 40. let this word be bound securely on thy heart

41. and keep this word in mind on that day:

42. thou shalt not distrust(?); thou shalt make no hostile raid;
 43. against my majesty thou shalt do no evil. As thou hast stood
 44. on the side of my majesty, so on the side of my majesty thou shalt stand.
 45. Should any one speak an evil word to thee, Kupanta-KAL.

⁷ Emended from E's perplexing *nu-na* after the preceding section. So Friedrich.

⁸ Conjecturally restored after line 23 above. So Friedrich.

⁹ Conjecturally restored after line 24 above.

¹⁰ Conjecturally restored from C 6f. § 13* above.

¹¹ Conjecturally restored, after Friedrich, from KBo. V, 9, 46.

46. [*i-da-lu-un*]¹ *me-mi-an pi-ra-an me-mi-i zi-ik-ma-an-kan*
A-NA ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI
- 30 47. [*ša-an-na-at-ti nu*]² *nu-un-tar-nu-ši nu IT-TI* ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI
i-da-a-[lu]
48. [*i-ya-ši ku-it-k*]² *i zi-ik* ^m*ku-pa-an-ta-ā* KAL-aš
49. [A-NA PA-NI DINGIR^{mes}]³ *ra-aš-ta-at-ti nu-kan NI-İŠ*
IL-LIM *šar-ra-a[t-ti]*
50. [*nu-ut-ta NI-İŠ DINGIR^{mes}*]³ *par-ḫi-iš-kan-du*
-
51. [*ŠÁ* ^{lu}MU-NAB-TI-ma Š]⁴ Ā-PAL NI-İŠ IL-LIM *ki-iš-*
ša-an
- 35 52. [*ki-it-ta-ru ma-a-an-kan* ^{lu}MU-NA]⁴ B-DU İŠ-TU KÚR ^{al}*ḫa-*
at-ti
53. [*tu-uk an-da LÚ* *pit-ti-ya-an-ti-l*]⁵ *ú-iz-zi na-an ša-ra-a*
54. [*da-a na-an-mu pa-ra-a pa-a-i ma-a-a*]⁶ *n-kan İŠ-TU*
KÚR ^{al}*mī-e-ra-a*
55. [*LÚ* ^{gis}KU GID-D]⁷ A *na-aš-ma LÚ EL-LU ku-iš-ki*
56. [I-NA KÚR ^{al}*ḫa-at-ti ku-iš-ki LÚ* *pit-ti-ya-an-ti-li ú-i*]⁸ *z-zi*
- 40 57. [*nu-ut-ta EGIR-pa Ú-UL pi-iḫ-ḫi İŠ-TU KÚR* ^{al}*ḫ*]⁹ *a-at-*
ti ^{lu}M[U-NAB-TUM]⁹
58. [EGIR-pa *pi-ya-an-na Ú-UL a-a-ra na-aš-ma* ^{lu}APIN-
LAL-ma *na-aš-m*]¹⁰ *a* ^{lu}UŠ-BAR
59. [^{lu}NAGAR ^{lu}ASGAB *ku-i-ša-aš im-ma ku-iš EN*]¹⁰ QA-TI
- 43 60. [*nu-za-kan ma-a-an* ^{al}*mī-ra-a KIN* ¹¹ Ú]¹¹ *Ú-UL ú-da-i*
- 2 61. [*na-aš ḫu-u-wa-a-i*]¹² *na-aš* ^{al}*ḫa-at-tu-ši* [*ú-iz-z*]¹² *i na-an*
ša-ra-a

¹ Conjecturally restored, after Friedrich, from KBo. V, 9, 46.

² Restoration conjectural.

³ Restored after iv, 13, 14 above; see 20.

⁴ Conjecturally restored from KBo. V, 4, ii, ob. 35.

⁵ Conjectural restoration, based in part on KBo. V, 4, ob. 36.

⁶ Restored wholly from the line cited in note 5.

⁷ Conjecturally restored from KBo. V, 4, ob. 37. Although the first LÚ is broken away from that text, the phrase occurs so often in the "Messenger Tablets" of the Ur Dynasty of Babylonia that there can be no doubt of

46. of my majesty and thou against my majesty
 47. believest it and becomest suspicious (?) and doest any evil
 48. against my majesty, thou, Kupanta-KAL,
 49. wilt deal treacherously before the gods and wilt violate
 the divine oath;
 50. then the oath of the gods let them avenge!

§ 23*

51. In case of a fugitive, under oath of the gods let it lie
 52. as follows: should a fugitive from the land of Hittite-city
 53. come to thee as a refugee, capture
 54. him and deliver him to me. Should there, from the
 country of Myra
 55. a long spear-man or any free man
 56. come as any sort of a refugee into the country of
 Hittite-city,
 57. I will not afterward return him to thee. To return
 afterward a fugitive from Hittite-city
 58. is not right. Either a husbandman or a weaver,
 59. or a carpenter, or a leather-worker, &c.—any master of
 handicraft,
 60. even should not Myra afford him a living,
 61. (should) he flee; (should) he come to Hittite-city, him I

the correctness of the restoration; cf. e.g. HLC, III, pl. 104, no. 168, ob. l. 10, and the index *passim*.

⁸ Restored from the line cited in note 7.

⁹ Conjecturally restored, based in part on line 38 of KBo. V, 4.

¹⁰ Restoration based on lines 38 and 39 of the text cited in previous note.

¹¹ *Nu-za-kan* is supplied from KBo. V, 4, ob. 39. The rest of the restoration up to U-UL is Friedrich's uncertain conjecture.

¹² The lacunae in B and E are conjecturally supplied from the tablet cited in the preceding note.

62. [*da-ah-ḫi na-an-ta EGIR-pa*]¹ *pi-iḫ-ḫi*²
- H 63. [*ma-a-an tu-uk-ma ṁku-pa-an-ta-d*]³ KAL(?)*-an wa-ag-ga-*
s *r[i]-ya-az-zi ku-iš-ki*
64. *az-zi zi-ik-ma me-mi-ya-an pi-ra-an pa-ra-a*
- 10 65. [*iš-ta-ma-aš-ti nu a-pa-a-aš*]⁴ *an-tu-uḫ-ša-aš še-ir na-aḫ-*
ša-ri-ya-a[z]-zi
66. [*na-aš IŠ-TU KÚR-KA ar-ḫa*]⁵ *wa-at-ku-uz-zi na-aš ṽḫa-*
at-tu-ši ú-iz-zi
67. [*nu zi-ik ṁku-pa-an-ta-d*]⁵ KAL-aš ÌR ṽSAM-ŠI *ma-aḫ-*
ḫa-an
68. [*nu ŠÚ ṽSAM-ŠI aš-aš-šu-li p*]⁵ *a-aḫ-ḫa-[aš]-ti-bat ap-pa-*
[aš]-ma-tak-kan
69. *w]a-ag-ga-ri-ya-az-zi nu ṽSAM-ŠI a-pi-e-da-ni*
- 15 70. [*me-mi-ni še-ir Ú-UL ka-ru-u*]⁶ *š-ši-ya-mi tu-ga-aš ma-aḫ-*
ḫa-an ṽKUR
71. [*A-NA ṽSAM-ŠI-ya-aš qa-tam-ma ṽKU*]⁶ R *ma-a-an zi-ik-*
ma ṁku-pa-an-ta-d KAL-aš
72. ṽSAM-ŠI AŠ-ŠUM BE(?)*-LU-UT-TIM ar-ḫa*
tar-na-at-ti
73. [*nu IT-TI ṽSAM-ŠI wa-aš-ta*]⁵ *ši nu-uš-ši A-WA-AN ar-*
ḫa ti-[ya-ši]
74. [*na-aš-ma a-pi-e-da*]-ni *i-da-lu-u-i an-da i[m(?)*-
ma(?) ki-iš-ta-ti]
- 20 75. *-a]z(?) -zi nu-ut-ta ṽSAM-ŠI*
76. *na-at*]⁷ A-NA NI-IŠ IL-LIM [*kat-ta-an ar-ḫa*
ki-it-ta-ru]⁷
77. TI ŠÁ-NI-I

(A break occurs here. Probably a paragraph is lost.)

¹ The lacunae in B and E are conjecturally supplied from the tablet cited in the preceding note.

² The texts B and E ended at this point. Probably C and D did also, though their endings are broken away. Friedrich cites an unpublished fragment which contained a section which followed here. I insert it from his transliteration.

62. will capture; afterward I will return him to thee.

§ 24*

63. Should any one rise against thee, Kupanta-KAL,

64. and thou of the matter

65. hearest, and that man becomes afraid

66. and he flees from the country and he comes to Hittite-city,

67. then thou, Kupanta-KAL, as a servant of my majesty

68. and protectest well the power of my majesty, so, if that one

69. has risen against thee, then my majesty

70. will not be quiescent with reference to that matter; as an enemy to thee

71. he is equally an enemy to my majesty. Shouldst thou, Kupanta-KAL,

72. my majesty because thou hast abolished the lordship

73. done wrong against my majesty, and committed an act of bad faith,

74. or ever become (united) with that rebel,

75. then my majesty

76. let it lie thenceforth under the oath of the gods.

§ 25*

77.

² Conjecturally supplied in part from KBo., V, 4, ob. 41.

⁴ Supplied from 18 above, col. iii, 46 ff.

⁵ Conjecturally supplied on the basis of A, iv, 8 f.

⁶ Conjecturally supplied by combining A, iv, 1 f. with § 18 col. iii, 45, 46 above.

⁷ Supplied from A, iv, 19.

iv

- 1 78'. *na-aš* EN-YA *ta-ma-i-in*
 79'. ŠARRU RABU Ú-UL *me-ma-aḥ-ḫi*
 80'. [*nu ma-a-an zi-ik*¹ *^mku-pa-an-ta-^d*] KAL-aš IT-TI ^{il}Š[AM-ŠI]
 Ú-UL *ku-it-ki*
 81'. [*wa-aš-ta-ši nu* A-NA ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI ¹ *me*]-*na-aḥ-ḫa-an-da* ĠUL-
 LU Ú-UL *ša-an-aḥ-ti*
- 5 82'. Ú-UL *pa-a-i-ši tu-ug ma-a-an*
 83'. [*na-aš-ma*] *ku-it-ki na-aš-ma* ḪAL-ZU *ku-it-ki*
 84'. *k*] *i-[i]š-[š]a-an me-ma-an-zi*
 85'. ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI *a-pi-e-da-ni me-mi-ni*
 86'. [*še-ir ka-r*] *u-uš-š[i-y]a-[m]i*² *tu-ga-at* GIM-an LÜ^{mes} KUR
 10 87'. [A-NA ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI]² *ya-at qa-tam-ma* LÜ^{mes} KUR *ma-a-an*
zi-ik-ma
 88'. [^m*ku*]-*pa-an-ta-^d* KAL-aš IT-TI ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI *ku-it-ki wa-aš-ta-*
aš-ši
 89'. *nu* IT-TI ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI ĠUL-LU *ša-an-aḥ-ti nu* ^m*ma-aš-ḫu-*
u-i-lu-wa-aš GIM-an
 90'. *i-ya-at nu* IT-TI ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI *wa-aš-ta-aš nam-ma-aš-ši A-*
WA-AN ar-ḫa ti-ya-at
 91'. [İR^{mes} ŠU-*ma*]³ *za* ŠA ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI *ki-ša-an-ta-at nu ki-iš-*
ša-an me-mi-ir zi-ik-wa
- 15 92'. [IT-TI] ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI *wa-aš-ta-aš an-za-a-aš-ma-wa-an-na-aš*
 İR^{mes} ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI-*bat*
 93'. [*nu ma*]-*a-an zi-ik* ^m*ku-pa-an-ta-^d* KAL-aš *qa-tam-ma i-ya-*
ši İR^{mes}-KA-*ma-at-ta*
 94'. A-WA-AN *ar-ḫa ti-an-zi na-at* İŠ-TU ŠA ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI *ti-an-zi*
 95'. [*nu*]-*ut-ta* ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI *a-bi-e-da-ni me-mi-ni* EGIR-an Ú-UL
ti-ya-mi
 96'. [*n*]-*a-at* A-NA NI-İŠ IL-LIM *kat-ta-an ar-ḫa ki-it-ta-ru*
- 20 97'. [*na*]*m-ma-za-kan* *šu-me-eš ku-e-i-eš* iii LÜ^{mes} EL-LU *zi-ik*
^m*ku-pa-an-ta-^d* KAL-aš
 98'. [^m*m*]-*a-na-pa-^d* U-aš ^m*tar-ga-aš-ša-na-al-l*[*i-iš-ša nu-uš-ma-*
aš(?)] NI-İŠ IL-LIM *ku-it*]⁴

¹ Conjecturally restored.² The lacuna is supplied on the analogy of col. iii. 31, 41, 44, and 47 above; § 18.

- § 26* 78'. my lord another
 79'. I the great king do not speak,
 80'. then if thou, Kupanta-KAL, against my majesty wouldst
 do
 81'. no wrong, then thou shalt plot no evil against my majetsy.

 82'. thou shalt not go; to thee should
 83'. either any or any fortress
 84'. they speak thus
 85'. my majesty concerning the matter
 86'. will be quiescent; as an enemy to thee
 87'. he is equally an enemy to my majesty. Shouldst thou,

 88'. Kupanta-KAL, do any wrong against my majesty

 89'. and against my majesty plot evil even as Maskhuluwa

 90'. did, even the sinner against my majesty, for he committed
 an act of bad faith,
 91'. but his servants became my majesty's and thus they
 spoke: "Thou
 92'. art a sinner against his majesty, but we are servants of
 his majesty,"—
 93'. now shouldst thou, Kupanta-KAL, do the like, and thy
 servants
 94'. break faith with thee and come over to my majesty's side,
 95'. then I will afterward take no action in that matter;

 96'. let it lie thenceforth under the divine oath.
-
- § 27* 97'. And further: you, who are three noblemen—thou,
 Kupanta-KAL,
 98'. Manapa-U-as and Targasnallis—since a divine oath is
 upon you,

* Conjecturally supplied on the analogy of col. iii, 31 above and line 16 below.

* The lacuna is filled by analogy with KBo., V, 4, rev. 9 f.

iv

- 99'. *i-an i-NU-TIM-ya-aš-ma-aš e-eš-[tin nu(?) i-aš i-e-da-ni]*¹
 100'. *li-e i-da-la-u-e-eš-zi nu i-aš i-an [ku-na-an-na li-e ša-an-
 ha-zi]*²
 101'. *LÜ^{meš} EL-LU-ya-aš-ma-aš ku-i-e-eš a-ra-a[h-za-an-da ú-
 e-ha-an-da-ri]*¹
 25 102'. *na-at i-e-da-ni li-e ku-e-da-ni-ik-[ki ku-ru-ur i-e-da-ni-
 ma-at]*¹
 103'. *li-e ku-e-da-ni-ik-ki tak-šu-ul [nu-uš-ma-ša-at hu-u-ma-an-
 da-a-aš]*¹
 104'. *ku-ru-ur a-ša-an-du na-aš hu-u-ma-an-te-eš z[a-aḥ-ḥi-iš-ki-
 it-tin na-aš-kan i-aš i-e-da-ni]*³
 105'. *ku-na-an-na EGIR-an ša-ra-a li-e da-a[-i nu i-aš i-e-da-ni
 li-e i-da-la-a-u-e-eš-zi]*⁴
 106'. *nu-kan i-aš i-e-da-ni pit-ti-ya-an-ti-li an-da [li-e pa-iz-zi]*⁵
 30 107'. *ma-a-na-aš-kan an-da-ma ku-e-da-ni-ik-ki pa-i[z-zi na-an
 EGIR-pa pi-eš-ši-ya-ad-du(?)]*⁵
 31 108'. *nu ma-a-an zi-ik ^mku-pa-an-ta^dKAL-aš a-p[i-e-da-aš me-
 na-aḥ-ha-an-da]*⁶
 109'. *i-da-la-u-e-eš-ti nu a-bi-e-da-aš EG[IR-an ti-ya-mi zi-ik-
 ma-mu-za]*⁷
 110'. *ku-u-ru-ur e-eš ma-a-an a-bu-u-uš-[ma tu-ug-ma me-na-aḥ-
 ha-an-da]*⁸
 111'. *i-da-la-u-e-eš-ša-an-zi nu tu-ug [EGIR-an ti-ya-mi a-pu-u-
 uš-ma-mu ku-ru-ur a-ša-an-du]*⁸
 35 112'. *ma-a-an a-bi-e-ma ku-iš-ki na-aš-šu [^mtar-ga-aš-na-al-li-iš]*⁹
 113'. *na-aš-ma ^mma-na-pa^dU-ta-aš IT-TI [^lŠAM-ŠI wa-aš-ta-
 a-i]*⁹
 114'. *na-aš A-NA ^lŠAM-ŠI me-na-aḥ-ha-an-da Ĝ[UL-LU-u-e-
 eš-zi]*⁹
 115'. *LÜ^{meš} EL-LU-ya-at-ta [k]u-i-e-eš*
 116'. *a-ra-aḥ-za-an-da nu-ut-tak-kan A-NA BÊT-ti*
 40 117'. *pa-ra-a li-e ku-e-el-qa wa-at-ku-u[z-zi]*

¹ The lacuna is filled by analogy with KBo. V, 4, rev. 9 f.² Cf. KBo., V, 4, rev. 5.³ After KBo., V, 4, rev. 13.⁴ After KBo., V, 4, rev. 3.

- 99'. be you united. Now one to another
 100'. shall not do wrong, and one shall not plot to kill
 another.
 101'. You three who are noblemen should be turned to the
 (right) road,
 102'. neither hostile to any one whatsoever nor peaceful
 103'. to any one whatsoever; but to you all let them
 104'. be at enmity, and all fight. And no one should afterward
 105'. undertake to kill another, and no one should seek to
 harm another,
 106'. and one should not go to another as a refugee;
 107'. and should he go to any one, let him send him back.
 108'. Now shouldst thou, Kupanta-KAL, in opposition to
 these
 109'. do wrong, then I will take action with reference to
 these, and to me be
 110'. thou an enemy. Should these in opposition to thee
 111'. do wrong, then I will take action in regard to thee,
 and let them be enemies.
 112'. And should one of these, either Targasnallis
 113'. or Manapa-U-as do wrong against my majesty,
 114'. he will commit a trespass against my majesty
 115'. those who are noblemen to thee
 116'. on the way also against (thy) house
 117'. from which it shall not flee

⁵ After KBo. V, 4, rev. 4.⁶ After KBo., V, 4, rev. 6.⁷ After KBo., V, 4, rev. 7.⁸ After KBo, V, 4, rev. 8.⁹ Reading conjectural.

iv

118'. *ku-in-ki ša-an-ah-ti ma-a-an* AMA-aš-ma119'. *nu-uš-ši ma-a-an* TUR-ŠÚ *e-eš-zi ma-a-an*120'. A-NA BÊT-ti Û A-NA KÚR-ti *d[a-]*121'. *nu a-pu-u-um me-mi-an*

45

122'. *e-eš-zi nu*

(The rest of Tablet A is broken away. The following is taken from F.)

1. [*na-aš-ma-kan* ^{1b}KUR-ma KÚ]R-KA *i[š-tar-na ar-ḫa i-ya-at-ta-ri]* ¹2. [*z*]*i-ga-an* Ú-UL *za-ah-ḫi-[ya-ši]* ¹3. [*nu*]-*uš-ši ki-iš-ša-an im-[ma me-ma-at-ti]* ¹4. [*i*]-*it-wa wa-al-ah nu-wa [pi-e-da]*

5

5. [*am*]-*mu-ug-ma-wa li-e k[u-it-ki šá-ag-ga-ah-ḫi]*6. *nu ka-a-aš-ma a-pad-da-ya* [^m*ku-pa-an-ta* ^dKAL-aš] ²7. *zi-ik-q)a* NI-IŠ IL-LIM *šar-ra-at-ti* [*nu-ut-ta* NI-EŠ DINGIR^{mes}]8. [*par-ḫi*]-*iš-kan-du*9. [*nam-m)a* ²*za* ¹¹ŠAM-ŠI *ku-it KÚR* ¹¹[*ar-za-u-wa tar-ah-ḫu-un*]

10

10. *nu-kan* NA²M-RA^{mes} *ku-i-e-eš* ¹¹*ḫa[-at-tu-ši šá-ra-a pe-e-ḫu-te-nu-un]* ³

ii

1

11. [*LÜ*^{mes-y}]^{2a} ^{gis}KU^{hi-a} *i-ya-nu-un* [*A-BU-YA-ya-kan ku-i-e-eš*] ³12. [NAM]-RA^{hi-a} *ša-ra-a pi-e-[ḫu-te-it]* ³13. [*nu m)a-a-an a-pi-e-da-[aš]* *ku-i[š-ki ḫu-u-wa-a-i]* ³14. [*na*]-*aš-šu* LÚ ¹¹*ar-za-u-wa na-aš-m[a LÚ* ¹¹*ḫa-at-ti]*

5

15. [*na*]-*aš-kan* ŠĀG KÚR-KA *á-i-z-zi z[i-g)a-a[n* Ú-UL]16. [*e*]-*ip-ti na-an pa-ra-a* Ú-UL *pi-eš-[ti na-an-mu-kan an-da]* ³17. *im-ma mu-un-na-a-ši ku-it-ma-an-kan* ^mDIBBA-KAK-T[UR-wa-aš]18. [*kat-t*]*i-it* ²*e-eš-ta nu-kan ma-a-an a-pi-ya-[aš]*¹ The lacunae are supplied from KBo. 4, rev. 47 ff.² Emendation uncertain.³ Lacunae supplied from KBo., V, 4, rev. 50 ff.

- 118'. thou seekest anything. But should the mother
 119'. or should there be a son of his, should
 120'. I would (?) place (?) over the house and over the
 country
 121'. then this word
 122'. is and

§ 28*

1. Or if an enemy goes through thy land
 2. and thou dost not fight,
 3. or thou speakest to him thus:
 4. "Go smite and go away
 5. and I shall know nothing,"
 6. then this or that, Kupanta-KAL,
 7. thou hast violated the divine oath; the oath of the gods
 8. let them avenge!

§ 29*

9. Further: when my majesty besieged Azarwa
 10. my majesty brought certain prisoners to Hittite-city
 11. and I made them spear-men, and my father
 12. brought certain prisoners
 13. and should one of these escape,
 14. either a man of Azarwa or a Hittite man,
 15. and come to thy country, and thou dost not
 16. take him and dost not deliver him up but
 17. hidest him from me, and like as Maskhuiluwa
 18. it should be with thee, and should that one

ii

20

19. *ku-iš-ki* LÚ ^{al}*ḥa-at-ti na-aš-ma* LÚ ^{al}*ar-zu-u-wa*20. A-NA PA-NI ^mDIBBA-KAK-TUR-*wa ḥ[u]-u-w[a-i*

(At this point d is broken off. The rest is supplied from J.)

1

1. [*nam-ma ki-i ku-it* DUP-PU *tu-uk* A-NA ^m*ku-pa-an-ta-^dKAL*]¹ *i-ya-nu-un*2. [*ne-it-tak-kan* MU-*kam-ti* MU-*kam-ti* *pi-ra-an* iii-ŠU *iv-ŠU*¹ *ḥal-zi-iš-kan-du*3. [*nu zi-ik* ^m*ku-pa-an-ta-^dKAL-aš* *ki-e*]¹ A-WA-TE^{mes} *pa-ah-ši*4. [*ma-a-an*(?) *ki-e-ma* A-WA-TE^{mes} *Ú-UL* *ku-it* . . .]¹ *e-da-za i-e-da-az*

5

5. [IŠ-TU KÚR ^{al}*ḥa-at-ti-at nu z*]¹ *i-ik* ^m*ku-pa-an-ta-^dKA[L-aš]*6. [IT-TI ^{il}ŠAM-ŠI *i-da-a-lu* U-U]L¹ *i*(?)-[*ya-ši*¹ The lacunae are filled by Friedrich by analogy with the treaty of Alakshandus, Bo. 415, unpublished.

19. (be) any Hittite man or a man of Azarwa (who)

20. fled before Maskhuiluwa

(The rest is broken away.)

§ 30*

1. Further: since I made this tablet for thee, Kupanta-KAL:

2. some one should read it (to thee) three or four times
year by year,

3. then thou, Kupanta-KAL, wilt observe these words.

4. And should any of these words, one or another not . . .

5. from the territory of Hittite-city then thou, Kupanta-KAL,

6. against my majesty hast not done evil.

(The rest is broken away.)

VOCABULARY

A

AḪU, "brother":

AḪ^{meš}, i, 3.¹

AḪATU, AḪAT, "sister"; i, 7.

ALU, "city."

AL-LI, i, 76; AL-LUM, i, 77.

AMA, "mother"; i, 8.

AMA-aš; iv, 118'.

am-mu-ug, "I"; § 28*, 5.

-an = ma (?), "and"; § 28*, 2.

ANA, "upon," "against," "unto";

i, 12, 62, 64, 69, 70, 82, 91, 95;

ii, 46', 51'; iii, 32, 36, 40, 44,

47, 49, 52; iv, 1, 2, 3, 5, 14,

21, 32, 34, 36, 37, 45, 46, 49,

71, 76, 81', 87', 96', 114', 116',

120'; § 29*, 20; § 30*, 1.

annaš, "mother":

an-na-aš; i, 8, var.

annī, "formerly":

an-ni-ša-an; i, 3, 22; an-ni-ša-an-ma-
"thereupon"; i, 55.

annaš, "on the other hand," "indeed";
iv, 92'.

anda, "in," "within," "to"; i, 38,

39, 100; ii, 42'; iii, 32, 42;

iv, 53, 74, 106', 107', 116';

§ 29*, 16;

an-dur-za, "within"; ii, 53.

antuhšaš, "man": an-tu-uh-ša-aš

(nom.); i, 46; ii, 55'; iii, 43; iv, 65.

an-tu-uh-ši (dat.); iii, 42, 48.

an-tu-uh-ša-an (acc.); i, 45; ii, 56'.

an-tu-uh-ša-aš (dat. pl.); iii, 27.

antuhšātar, "mankind": an-tu-uh-ša-
a-tar ra; iv, 16.

anzaš, "we": an-za-a-aš; iv, 92'.

^{1b}APIN-LAL, "husbandman"; iv, 58.

apaš, "this"; neuter, apat: a-pa-a-aš;
iv, 65; a-pa-aš; iv, 68.

a-pa-a-at; i, 75, 83; ii, 56'; iv, 14.

a-bi-e-el (gen.); i, 6.

a-bi-e-da-ni (dat. sing.); ii, 29'; iii,
42, 48; iv, 29, 41, 69, 74, 85', 95'.

a-pa-ši-at (instrumental); i, 79.

a-pu u-uš (nom. pl.); iv, 110', 111'.

a-bi-e (neut. pl.); iv, 112'.

a-bi-a-da-aš (dat. pl.); iii, 26;

a-bi-e-da-aš; iv, 108', 109';
§ 29*, 13.

apiya, "then":

a-pi-ya-bat; iv, 29.

ABU, "father" (constr. ABI); i, 59,

61, 63, 67, 68, 90, 92, 94;

iv, 20, 26, 30, 33, 35; § 29*, 11.

abēnišaš, "such," "that same": a-bi-

e-ni-eš-šu-u-un; iii, 46. In comb.

with andan: a-bi-e-ni-iš-šu-wa-

an-ta-an-na; iii, 39; ab-bi-e-ni-

eš-šu-u-an-ta an; iii, 43.

appan, "behind."

ār, "go," "come," "stand."

a-ra-a-i (3 sg. pres.); iii, 52.

ar-ta-ti (2 sg. pret.); ii, 31'; iv, 44.

¹ Unless otherwise designated the references in this vocabulary are to the columns and lines of the "Treaty" of Mursilis transliterated and translated above in this book.

ara-, "raise oneself," "go free."
ārnu-, "bring," "send":
a-ar-nu-ut (3 sg. pret.); iii, 3, 15;
ar-nu-ut; iii, 2, 10.
ar-nu-ut-ti (2 sg. pret.); iv, 6.
ār, "noble," "right": *a-a-ar*; iv, 58.
arandal-, "serve": *ar-ra-an-da-al-lī-en-zi* (3 pl. pres.); i, 24.
arah-, "come," "go," "arrive," "get away," figurative, "stand":
a-ra-ah-za (3 sg. pres.); ii, 50';
 iv, 101', 116'.
a-ar-ah-hu-un (1 sg. pret.); i, 39.
a-ar-hu-ut (3 sg. inv.); ii, 31';
 iv, 44, 76, 90'; § 28*, 1.
arḥa, "road," "way," "away"; i, 4,
 16, and passim, e.g. iv, 66,
 94', 96'.
AQBI, "I said"; i, 36.
araš, "companion," "friend."
AŠ-ME, "I heard"; i, 34.
ašandul-, "ally" (?): *a-ša-an-du-la-an*;
 iv, 11.
¹⁵*AŠGAB*, "leather-worker"; iv, 59.
AŠPUR, "I sent," "I wrote"; i, 39,
 46.
ašaš-, "invade":
a-ša-aš-ti (2 sg. pres.); i, 77.
ašašuli, "properly," "well" (from
ašaš- or *ešaš-*, "put something
 in its place":
aš-aš-šu-ti; iv, 68.
AŠŠATU (const. *AŠŠAT*), "wife"; i, 7,
AŠŠUM, "because of"; i, 22, 97, 99.
 102; ii, 37', 39'; iv, 72.
¹⁶*aštarpā*, "the river Astarpa": *iḏaš-tar pa*; i, 75, 76, 86.
-at, "thine," "to thee"; i, 71, and
 passim.
ADDIN, "I gave"; i, 19, 28, 68, 83,
 87, 94; iv, 34, 36.
¹⁷*aura*, "the city Aura": *a-u-ra*;
 i, 74.

anš-, "see":
a-ut ti (2 sg. pres.); iii, 8.
ū-wa-an-zi (3 pl. pres.): KUB,
 XIII, no. 4, iii, 28, 29.
u-uh-hu-un (1 sg. pret.): KUB, no. 1,
 i, 20.
uš-ki-nu-un (1 sg. pret. iter.):
 KUB, no. 1, i, 45.
a-uš-ta (3 sg. pret.): KUB, no. 1,
 i, 61.
a-ū-e-ir (3 pl. pret.): KUB, no. 1,
 i, 32.
AWAN, "faith": *A-WA-AN*; ii, 28'
 37'; iv, 73, 90', 94'.
AWATU, "word," "thing," "matter":
A-WA-AT; i, 57; ii, 52'; iii, 6,
 11, 17, 51.
AWATE^{mes}; iii, 20; iv, 16; § 30*,
 3, 4.
AMA-A-TU; iv, 10.
¹⁸*azarwa*, "the city Azarwa": *a-lar-za-wa*; i, 14; iii, 23; § 29*, 9,
 14, 19.

B see P

D see T

E

Ê, "house."
¹⁹*Ê-ḫilammar*, "a Hittite fore-court or porch to a palace or temple";
 the Assyrian *bit-ḫilani*.
²⁰*Ê-ḫilaš*, "a place in a temple before the holy of holies."
²¹*ehu*, "up!" "hither!"; i, 39.
E-GAL, "palace"; i, 60.
E-GAL-KUR, "enemy's palace";
 iii, 29, 30, 32.
EGIR, "afterward":
EGIR-an; i, 10; ii, 30', 31', 43';
 iii, 30, 40; iv, 95', 105', 109',
 111'.
EGIR-pa; i, 68, 94; iii, 32, 41;
 iv, 36, 57, 58, 62, 107'.

ELLU, "bright," "pure," "free":

EL-LU; iv, 55, 97', 101'. "Nobleman"; iv, 115'.

EN, "lord"; i, 69.

EN-an; iv, 31, 35, 59, 78'.

EN-GIS-na-an-ni; i, 95; iv, 36.

eniš, "that" (pr.).

e-ni-eš-ša-an (acc.); i, 52; iii, 28.

ep-, "take," "seize":

e-ip-mi (1 sg. pres.); ii, 57'.

e-ip-ši (2 sg. pres.); iii, 18.

e-ip-ti (2 sg. pret.); ii, 42'; § 29*, 16.

e-ip-ti-e-ni (2 pl. pret.); i, 50.

e-ip-tu (3 pl. pret.); i, 53.

e-ip-tin (2 pl. imv.); i, 49.

ERIMeš, "soldiers," "infantry";

ii, 27', 54', 57'; iii, 1, 2, 15;

iv, 1, 3, 5, 6, 11.

eš-, "be":

e-eš-zi (3 sg. pres.); i, 82; iv, 119', 122'.

e-eš-ta (3 sg. pret.); i, 8, 47, 55, 63, 91; iv, 27, 28.

e-eš (2 sg. imv.); ii, 32', 33'.

e-eš-du (3 sg. imv.); i, 73, 75; iii, 45; iv, 24, 40.

e-eš-tin (2 pl. imv.); iv, 99'.

a-ša-an-du (3 pl. imv.); i, 71; ii, 35'; iv, 104', 111'.

a-ša-an-za (part.); iv, 22.

eš-, "sit," "plan"; in passive, "be set upon," "invaded":

e-eš-ḫa-at (3 sg. pret.); i, 12.

e-ša-ni (3 sg. pres. pass.); i, 79.

E-ŠIR, "I bound," "determined," "set"; i, 71.

ešša-, "take the lead," "do," "make":

e-eš-ša (2 sg. imv.); iv, 12.

a-eš-ša-i (3 sg. pres.); iii, 24.

e-eš-ša-at-ti (2 sg. pres.); iv, 10.

EŠTIN, "one," "an"; i, 77; iii, 29, 30, 32; EŠT-EN; i, 76, 81; iv, 5.

EŠTIN-aš; iii, 5.

EŠTIN-a-da-ni; iii, 4.

EŠTIN-NU-TUM; iii, 33.

G see K

II and Ġ

alḫaballa, "Khaballa," a city of Arzawa:

alḫa-bal-la; i, 18.

ḫallakiš, "take"; with anda, "oppress":

ḫa-la-ki-iš-ša-at; i, 3.

ḫalza-, "read," "recite":

ḫal-zi-iš-kan-du (3 sg. imv.); § 30*, 2.

HAL-ZU, "fortress"; iv, 83.

ḫanz-, "true," "genuine," "legitimate":

ḫa-an-za-aš-ša (an adj.); i, 98; ii, 8, 35'.

ḫar-, "have," "hold":

ḫar-ta (3 sg. pret.); i, 56.

ḫark-, "to perish."

ḫarganu-, "destroy."

ḫarkatar, "ruin," "destruction."

ḫarkeš-, "be white."

ḫarkiš, "white."

ḫarnam-, "attack" (in composition with kata):

ḫar-ni-im-ḫu-un (1 sg. pret.); i, 43.

ḫar-nam-ni-ya-at (3 sg. pret); i, 33, 47.

ḫarnik-, "destroy":

ḫar-ni-ik-mi (1 sg. pres.); i, 52.

ḫarp-, "separate," "rob" (?), "make a raid" (?):

ḫar-pu, "robbery" (?), "raid" (?); iv, 23, 42.

ḫarp-, "set," "place."

ḫarpuš, "hostile."

ḫarranu-, "pound," "bruise."

ḫaš-, "beget" or "be begotten":

ḫa-aš-ša (adj.); i, 98; ii, 8, 35'.

ḫaššik-, "be strong."

ḥatga, "press," "oppress":

ḥa-at-ga-nu-zi (3 sg. pret.); iii, 12.

ḥa-at-ga-nu-uz-zi (3 sg. pret.); iii, 14.

ḥatra, "write":

ḥa-at-ra-a-i (2 sg. inv.); iv, 22.

ḥa-at-ra-mi (1 sg. pres.); ii, 57';

iii, 4, 6, 11, 14; iv, 1, 23.

ḥa-at-ra-a-ši (2 sg. pres.); iii, 40, 47.

ḥa-at-ra-e-eš (3 sg. pret.); iii, 31.

^a*ḥa-at-tu-ša-aš* and ^a*ḥa-at-ti*, "Hittite City"; i, 54, 84; ii, 49'; iii, 51; iv, 52, 56, 66; § 29*, 10, 14, 19; § 30*, 5.

ḥatuga (adv.), "terribly."

ḥatugatar, "fright," "terror."

ḥatukeš, "be terrible."

ḥilammar, see Ê-*ḥilammar*.

ḥilaš, see Ê-*ḥilaš*.

ḥimmaš, "oven."

ḥink, "give over," "divide."

ĜU, "bird":

ĜU-*ya-za*; iii, 18.

ḥuiya, "flee"; with *piran*, "aid":

ḥu-u-wa-a-i (3 sg. pres.); iv, 61.

ḥu-u-i-e-ir (3 pl. pret.); i, 13.

ḥu-u-i-nu-ul; iii, 1, 3, 9, 19; iv, 2, 3.

ĜUL, "wrong," "evil," "attack" (Sumerian equivalent of *idalu*):

ĜUL-LU (noun); iv, 43, 81', 89'.

ĜUL-LU-un (acc.); iii, 22; iv, 24, 38.

ĜUL-u-an-ni (dat.); i, 35; iv, 29, 32.

ĜUL-u-eš-e-zi (verb, 3 sg. pres.); iv, 114'.

ĜUL-*uḥ-ḥu-un* (1 sg. pret.); i, 36, 42, 96.

ḥumant, "all":

ḥu-u-ma-an-te-eš; iv, 104'.

ḥu-u-ma-an-da-aš; iv, 103'.

ḥummaš, "pig sty."

GUR-SAG, "mountain":

ĜUR-SAG-i (dat.); ii, 44'.

ḥurt, "curse."

ḥušk, "wait":

ḥu-u-uš-ki-ši (2 sg. pres.); iii, 17.

ḥu-u-uš-ki (inv.); iii, 11.

I

I (or i) orthographic expression of the numeral "one":

i-aš (nom.); iv, 100', 104', 105', 106'.

i-an (acc.); iv, 100'.

i-e-da-ni (dat.); iv, 99', 102', 104', 105', 106'.

i-e-da-az (abl.); § 30*, 4.

i-NU-TIM, "oneness," "unity"; iv, 99'.

IA (YA), "my"; passim, e.g. i, 11.

IGIḫ^a, "eyes"; ii, 44'.

III (or iii), orthographic indication of the numeral "three."

ILLAT, "strong," "mighty," "fortified."

ilil, "go to," "approach":

i-li-li-ya-ši (2 sg. pres.); i, 84, 101; ii, 40'.

ILU, "god" (IL-LIM); i, 11, 78, 82; ii, 47'; iii, 20, 49; iv, 7, 15, 49, 51, 76, 96', 98'; § 28*, 7.

imma, "ever":

im-ma ii, 27', 54'; iv, 74; § 29*, 18.

ku-i-ša-aš im-ma, "thus ever"; iv, 59; § 28*, 3.

INA, "in," "from"; i, 38, 60, 74, 81; iii, 51; iv, 56.

IQBI, "he spoke" or "said"; i, 23.

İR (ARDU), "servant"; i, 23; iv, 67,

İRmeš, "servants"; i, 33, 47; iii, 34; 91', 92', 93'.

išḫiya, "bind":

iš-ḫi-ú-ul-la (adj.), "bound"; iv, 40.

išiyaḥ, "track" (?), "trace" (?):

i-ši-ya-aḥ-ta (3 sg. pret.): KUB, V, no. 9, 13.

išnuraš, "liquid."

išpa(i)-, "satisfy," "refresh."

išpar-, "rise up," "raise a rebellion":

iš-par-za-az-zi (3 sg. pres.); iii, 52.

ištamaš-, "hear":

iš-ta-ma-aš-ti (2 sg. pres.); iii, 7,
17, 39, 46; iv, 65.

iš-ta-ma-aš-šir (3 pl. pret.); i, 52.

ištarna, "through," "between":

iš-tar-na; § 28*, 1.

ISTU, "from":

IS-TU; i, 76, 86; ii, 30', 31', 49';
iv, 43, 44, 52, 54, 57, 66, 94';
§ 30*, 5.

išduwa-, "become known," "be
made public":

iš-du-wa-a-ri (3 sg. pass.): KUB,
XIII, no. 3; iii, 8, 19; no. 4;
iii, 82.

İD, "river"; i, 75.

idal-, "do wrong" or "evil," "charge
with evil":

i-da-la-wa-aḫ-ti (2 sg. pres. ind.);
iv, 13.

i-da-la-e-eš-ti (2 sg. pres. subj.);
iv, 109'.

i-da-la-wa-aḫ-zi (3 sg. pres. ind.);
iv, 21.

i-da-la-e-eš-zi (3 sg. pres. subj.);
iv, 100', 105'.

i-da-la-e-eš-ša-an-zi (3 pl. pres.
subj.); iv, 111'.

i-da-la-wa-aḫ-ḫu-un (1 sg. pret.
ind.); i, 31, 66, 101 var.

i-da-la-wa-an-ni (dat. part.); iv,
18, 39.

idālu, "wicked," "evil"; as a noun,
"harm":

i-da-a-lu (nom. neut.); i, 99; iii,
28, 37; iv, 47.

i-da-lu-uš (nom. masc.); ii, 49'.

i-da-lu-un (acc.); iv, 46.

i-da-la-u-i (dat.); i, 100; iv, 74.

ITTI (IT-TI), "with"; i, 90; ii, 51',
53', 55'; iv, 24, 26, 43, 47, 73, 80',
88', 89', 90', 92', 113'; § 30*, 6.

IV, orthographic expression of the
numeral "four."

iwar, "as":

i-wa-ar; i, 78; iii, 36.

iya-, "do," "make":

i-ya-zi (3 sg. pres.); ii, 55'; iii, 44.

i-ya-ši (2 sg. pres.); iii, 36; iv,
23, 24, 42, 43, 48, 93';
§ 30*, 6.

i-ya-nu-un (1 sg. pret.); i, 65, 94;
iv, 31, 35; § 29*, 11; § 30*, 1.

i-ya-at (3 sg. pret.); iii, 29; iv, 90'.

i-ya-an-ta (3 pl. pret.); iii, 8, 10.

iya-, "come," "go," "march":

i-ya-at-ta-ri (3 sg. deponent);
§ 28*, 1.

i-il (imv.); § 28*, 4.

K, G, Q

-KA, "thy"; i, 61, 63, 68, 90, 92, 94;
ii, 34'; iv, 9, 20, 30, 33, 66, 93';
§ 28*, 1; § 29*, 15.

GADU, "together with"; i, 51.

GÁL = BAŠU, "be"; i, 25, 55.

GAL, "great"; ii, 54'; iv, 5.

-kan, "and"; passim, e.g. i, 5; iii,
15; iv, 15, 16, 54, 107', &c.

karp-, "raise," "bring forth,"
"execute," "complete."

karš-, "cut off," "possible" (?):

kar-ša-ya; iii, 38.

karuš-, "rest," "be quiescent":

ka-ru-uš-ši-ya-mi (1 sg. pres.); iv,
70, 86'.

ka-ru-uš-ši-ya-at-ti (2 sg. pret. mid.);
iii, 47.

ka-ru-uš-ši-ya-at-ta-at (3 sg. pret.);
iii, 31.

ka-ru-uš-ši-ya-ri (3 sg. mid.);
iii, 41.

kāš, "this":

ka-a-aš; i, 49, 78, 81, 88; ii, 46';

iii, 48; iv, 14, 24, 40; § 28*, 6.

ku-u-un (acc.); iii, 6.

ku-u-uš (nom. pl.); iii, 24.

kata, "down," "against," "to," "for the sake of," "unto":

kat-ta; i, 98; iii, 13; iv, 11.

kat-ti-il (-il 2 sg. suffix) "unto thee"; § 29*, 18.

katama, "similarly," "like as":

kat-ta-ma; ii, 32', 34'.

qa-tam-ma; i, 71, 80; iii, 38; 44;

iv, 12, 71, 87', 93'.

katan, "after," "following," "henceforth":

kat-ta-an; i, 33, 82; iii, 34; iv,

11, 17, 76, 96'.

QA-TY, "hand"; iv, 59.

ki, "this":

ki-i (sg.); § 30*, 1.

ki-e (pl.); § 30*, 3, 4.

ki-e-iš (abl. sg.); i, 72, 73, 74.

ki-e-da-ni (dat. sg.); i, 37.

ki- (deponent verb), "lie":

ki-il-ta-ru (imv.); i, 82; iv, 52, 96'.

ki-il ta-at (3 sg. pret.); iv, 29, 32.

KI-KAL, "stronghold"; i, 72.

GIM-an, "thus"; i, 95; iii, 28; iv,

22, 44, 86', 89'.

gimara, "field."

KIN = ELDU, "harvest," "living":

ki-nu-un; iii, 24, 28; iv, 30.

ki-nu-na; i, 61, 66, 71; iv, 32.

GIŠ, "great":

EN-GIŠ, "overlord"; i, 69, 95.

kiša, "become":

ki-iš-ta-ti (2 sg. pret. mid.); i, 101;

ii, 29'; iv, 74.

ki-ša-at (3 sg. pret. mid.); i, 11, 27.

ki-ša-an-ta-at (3 pl. pret. mid.);

iii, 33; iv, 91'.

ki-ša-ru (3 sg. imv.); iii, 28.

kiššan, "thus," "as follows":

ki-iš-ša-an; i, 23, 25, 46; ii, 45';

iii, 27; iv, 51, 84', 91'; § 28*, 3.

ki-iš-ša-an ki-iš-ša-an, "so and so";

iv, 19, 39.

gišKUBi.a, "weapons"; § 29*, 11.

kuen-, "kill":

ku-e-nu-un (1 sg. pret.); i, 14.

ku-en-nir (3 pl. pret.); i, 4.

ku-na-an-na (supine); iv, 100', 105'.

gišKU-GID-DA, "a long spear"; iv, 55.

kuiš, *kuit*, "who," "which":

ku-iš; iii, 43 ("he who"); iv, 59.

ku-iš im-ma ku-iš ("whoever"); ii, 54'.

ku-it; i, 15; iv, 16.

ku-in (acc.); iv, 11.

ku-e-el (gen.); iv, 117'.

ku-e-da-ni (dat.); i, 44.

ku-i-e-eš (nom. pl.); iii, 24; iv, 97', 101'; § 29*, 10.

ku-e (neut. pl.); i, 17.

kuišaš, "thus":

ku-i-ša-aš; iv, 59.

kuiški, *kuitki*, "any one," "anything":

ku-iš-ki; i, 79; ii, 40', 49', 53; iii,

12, 13, 23, 24, 37; iv, 17, 38, 45,

55, 56, 63; 112'; § 29*, 13, 19.

ku-it-ki; i, 31, 66, 87; iii, 31,

iv, 13, 14, 21, 48, 80'; 83',

88'; § 28*, 5.

ku-in-ki (acc. masc.); i, 65, 77, 84,

94; iii, 22; iv, 118'.

ku-e-el-qa (gen.); iv, 117'.

ku-e-da-ni-ik-ki (dat.); i, 60, 64,

100; iv, 102', 103', 107'.

kuit, "since":

ku-it; i, 55, 61, 62, 83, 86; iv, 98;

§ 29*, 9.

kuitman, "like as":

ku-it-ma-an; § 29*, 17.

^m*kupanta-d*KAL (Proper Name),
"Kupanta-KAL":

^m*ku-pa-an-ta-d*KAL; i, 91, and
passim.

^l*h*KUR, "enemy"; i, 14, 78, 80; iii,
44, 45, 51, 52; iv, 70, 71, 86',
87'; § 28*, 1.

KÚR, "land," "country," "moun-
tain"; i, 51, 70, and passim.
KÚR^{meš} and KÚR-KÚR (pl.),
"lands."

KÚR-*ti* (dat.); iv, 120'.

^anš^uKUR-RA^{meš}, "horses," "horse-
men"; ii, 27', 54', 57'; iii, 1,
2; iv, 1, 3, 5, 6.

kūru- (as a noun), "enemy"; (as a
verb), "make war," "be an
enemy," "fight":

ku-ru-ur (noun or adv.), iv, 102',
104', 110', 111'.

ku-ru-ri-ya-aḥ-zi (3 sg. pres.); ii, 51'.

ku-u-ru-ri-ya-aḥ (3 sg. pret. mid.);
i, 33, 48.

iš^uKUŠŠI, "throne"; i, 12.

^alKÚ-UD-*ti*, "Silverton," i.e. (Hittite-
city); i, 57; iii, 23.

-KÚ-NU, "your"; i, 51.

kuwabi, "anywhere":

ku-wa-bi; i, 22; iii, 39; iv, 28.

kuwabilkki, "at any time":

ku-wa-bi-ik-ki; ii, 45'.

^al*kuwaliya*, "Kuwaliya," a city of
Azarwa; the classical Kabalia.

^al*ku-wa-li-ya*; i, 19, 29, 70.

kurāt, "why," "for some cause":

ku-wa-at-ga; iii, 26.

L

lie, "not":

li-e; i, 74, 77, 84, 85, 99, 100;
iii, 8, 17, 20, 36, 41, 42; iv,
13, 23, 24, 42, 43, 100', 102',
105', 106', 117'; § 23*, 5.

liḥ-, "to swear," "make oath":

li-in-ga-nu-nu-un (1 sg. pret.); i, 30.

li-in-kat-ta (3 sg. pret.); iii, 33.

li-in-ga-nu-uš-ki-it (3 sg. pret. cau-
sative); iii, 34.

li-in-ki-ya aš, "a liege," "one
bound by oath"; i, 46.

lingaiš, "oath."

LÚ, "man"; ii, 54'; iii, 15, 23; iv,
55; § 29*, 14.

LUM^{ēš}, "men"; i, 32, 52; iii, 25;
iv, 5, 10, 11, 86', 87', 97', 101',
115'; § 29*, 11.

luluv-, "manage," "control":

lu-lu-vi-iš-ki (iterative impv.); iv, 12.

M

-*ma*, "and"; iv, 40, 45, 63, 68, 109',
111'; § 30*, 4.

-*ma-za*, "but"; i, 11; iv, 91'.

-*ma-wa*, iv, 92'.

maḥḥan; "as," "when":

ma-aḥ-ḥa-an; i, 34, 52, 70, 80, 90;

ii, 52'; iii, 44'; iv, 10, 67, 70.

MAIR, "send":

MA-IR-*wa-na-aš* (3 pl. pret.); iii, 25.

mān, "when":

ma-a-an; i, 33, 57, 62, 64, 77, 79,

92; iv, 13, 22, 37, 45, 52, 54,

60, 63, 71, 80', 82', 87', 93',

107', 108', 112', 118', 119';

§ 29*, 13; § 30*, 4.

ma-a-an-za; iv, 27.

ma-a-an-za-kan; iii, 36.

ma-a-an-ga; iii, 45.

ma-a-na-an; iv, 13.

ma-a-an-aš . . . *ma-a-an-aš*, "either
... or": ii, 26', 27', 49', 53',
55', 57'; iii, 4, 5, 7, 8, 12, 14,
20, 22.

man, particle of unreality; i, 64.

^m*Manapa-U-aš* (Proper Name), a
Hittite governor in Azarwa.

^mma-na-pa-^dU-aš; i, 18; iv, 98', 113'.
manga, "manner," "way":
 U-UL-ma-an-ga, "in no way"; i, 92.
maniyah-, "yield."
mar-šh-, "destroy":
 mar-ša-aḥ-ḥa-an (supine); iv, 16.
^{al}Maša, "the city Masha":
^{al}ma-a-ša; i, 41, 42, 52.
^{al}Madunnaš, "the city Madunnas":
^{al}ma-ad-du-un-na-aš; i, 72.
^mMašuilurwaš, a vassal king of Azar-
 wa, father of Kupanta-KAL:
^mmaš-ḥu-i-lu-wa-aš; i, 3, 20, 90;
 iv, 25, 89'.
 MÂRTU, "daughter":
 MARAT; i, 7.
 MÂTU, "land," "country":
 MÂT-TUM (nom.); i, 75, 94; iv,
 20, 30, 33, 35.
 MÂT-TA and MAT-TAM (acc.);
 i, 68, 83.
 MÂT-TI (dat.); i, 64, 69, 95; iv,
 36.
 MÂT (const.); i, 63.
memi-, "speak":
 me-ma-aḥ-ḥi (1 sg. pres.); iv, 79'.
 me-ma-at-ti (2 sg. pres.); ii, 45';
 iii, 27; § 28*, 3.
 me-ma-i (3 sg. pres.); iv, 38, 46.
 me-ma-an-zi (3 pl. pres.); iv, 84'.
 me-mi-ir (3 pl. pret.); iv, 91'.
memiaš, "word," "matter," "thing":
 me-mi-ya-aš (nom.); ii, 50'; iv,
 21, 22.
 me-mi-ya-an and me-mi-an (acc.);
 i, 34, 37; iii, 16, 18, 22, 25,
 29, 38, 39, 43, 46; iv, 21, 41,
 46, 64, 121'.
 me-mi-ni (dat.); iii, 31; iv, 70.
menahḥanda, "against":
 me-na-aḥ-ḥa-an-da; i, 33, 48, 99;
 ii, 41'; iii, 33, 34, 37; iv, 81',
 108', 110', 114'.

MIMMA, "anything," "goods"; i, 41.
^{al}mira, "the city Myra":
^{al}mi-ra-a; i, 19, 29; iv, 54, 60.
mišriveš-, "be brilliant."
mišrivanza, "bright," "beautiful."
miya-, "be born," "grow."
miyatar, "crop."
 -mu, "to" or "for me"; i, 13; iii,
 15; iv, 54, 109', 111'; § 29*, 16.
 MU, "year":
 MU^{kam}-ti; § 30*, 2.
muna-, "hide":
 mu-un-na-a-ši (2 sg. pres.); § 29*,
 17.
^{lū}MUNABTU, "fugitive":
^{lū}MU-NAB-DU; iv, 52.
^{lū}MU-NAB-TUM; iv, 57.
^{lū}MU-NAB-TI; iv, 51.
^mMursiliš, "Mursilis," a Hittite king
^mmur-ši-il-ši; i, 1.
^{sa}Muwattis, "Muwattish," daughter
 of Subiluliuma and sister of
 Mursilis:
^{sa}mu-wa-at-tin (acc.); i, 7.
^{sa}mu-wa-at-ti (dat.); i, 29.

N

naḥ-, "fear":
 na-aḥ-ša-ri-ya-az-zi (3 sg. pres.);
 iv, 65.
 na-aḥ-šar-ri-ya-an-ta-at (3 pl. pret.);
 i, 53.
nai-, "lift up":
 na-i-it-ti (2 sg. pres.); ii, 44'.
^{lū}NAGAR, "carpenter"; iv, 59.
namma, "further," "then":
 nam-ma; i, 29, 31; ii, 49'; iii, 32;
 iv, 9, 16, 90', 97'; § 29*, 9;
 § 30*, 1.
 nam-ma-ma-az; i, 83.
 nam-ma-za-aš-kan; iii, 30. (-aš is
 the pronominal particle "he.")
 nam-ma-za-kan; iii, 40, 46.

NAMRAMeš, "prisoners":

NAM-RAmeš; § 29*, 10.

NAM-RA^{hi}.a; § 29*, 12.

NARARU, "help," "helper":

NA-RA-RUM; ii, 33'.

NA-RA-RU; ii, 35'.

naš, "he":

na-aš (nom.); i, 79.

na-aš (acc. pl.); ii, 41', 42; iii, 14;

iv, 66, 78', 104', 114'; § 29*, 15.

na-an (acc.); i, 4, 48, 78, 80;

iii, 40; iv, 12, 53, 54, 61, 62,

94', 96', 102', 107'; § 29*, 16.

na-an-na-an (gen. pl.); iv, 11,

12.

našma, "or":

na-aš-ma; i, 60, 85; ii, 40', 44',

54'; iii, 13, 23, 51; iv, 20, 58,

74, 83', 113'; § 28*, 1; § 29*,

14, 19.

naššu, "either":

na-aš-šu; ii, 43', 54'; iii, 23; iv,

112'.

NIŠ (Inf. const. of NAŠU, "to lift up"),

"uplifting":

NI-İŠ IL-LIM, "oath"; i, 78, 82,

88, 89; ii, 47'; iii, 20, 21, 49,

50; iv, 7, 8, 15, 49, 50, 51,

76, 96', 98'; § 28*, 7.

nat, "it":

na-at; i, 76; iii, 3, 33; iv, 6, 34,

76.

NU, "not": i, 23, 55.

nu, "now," "then," &c.; i, 12, 27,

74, 78, 88, 95; ii, 29', 45', 46';

iii, 2, 27, 31; iv, 14, 22, 24,

35, 37, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 60,

65, 67, 68, 69, 73, 80', 81', 89',

90', 91', 93', 98', 108', 109',

111', 121', 122'; § 28*, 4, 6;

§ 29*, 10, 11, 13, 18.

nušma, "then," "since"; i, 46, 99;

ii, 37', 38', 43'.

nuššan, "but":

nu-uš-ša-an; iii, 26.

nutta, "also," "then":

nu-ut-ta; i, 69, 75; ii, 48'; iii, 21;

iv, 8, 15, 50, 57, 75, 95', 116';

§ 28*, 7.

P, B

pā-, "go":

pa-a-i-ši (2 sg. pres.); iv, 82'.

pa-iz-zi (3 sg. pres.); iv, 106', 107'.

pa-an-zi (3 pl. pres.).

pa-a-un (1 sg. pret.). i, 13, 38, 42.

pa-it (3 sg. pret.); i, 42, 45.

pa-, pi-, "give":

pi-eš-ti (2 sg. pres.); ii, 43'.

pa-a-i (3 sg. pres.); i, 26.

pi-an-zi (3 pl. pres.); i, 60.

pi-e-hu-hu-nu-un (1 sg. pret.); i, 54.

pi-e-ir (3 pl. pret.); i, 53.

pi-i-e-ir (3 pl. pret.); i, 64.

pi-e-da (imv.); § 28*, 4.

pa, "take":

pa-iš (3 sg. pret.); i, 7.

İAL, "change," "rebellion"; i, 57;

ii, 50', 55'; iii, 6, 22, 24, 30.

paḥš-, "protect," "keep," "observe":

pa-aḥ-ši (2 sg. pres.); i, 76, 83;

98, 102; § 30*, 3.

pa-aḥ-ḫa-aš-ti (2 sg. pret.); ii, 37';

iii, 20; iv, 68.

pa-aḥ-ḫa-aš-ḫa-at (3 sg. pret.);

i, 31.

PANU, "face," "front," "before":

PA-NI; i, 70; ii, 46'; iii, 49; iv,

7 var., 14, 49; § 29*, 20.

parā, "after," "concerning," "away,"

"unto":

pa-ra-a; i, 35, 50; iii, 7, 8, 17,

22, 25, 27, 38; iv, 54, 64, 117';

§ 29*, 16.

par-ra-an-da (compounded with

anda); i, 42.

parh-, "avenge":

par-hi-eš-kan-du (iterative imv. 3 pl.); i, 89; ii, 48'; iii, 21, 50; iv, 8, 15, 50; § 28*, 8.

pariyan, "without":

pa-ri-ya-an; i, 74.

-bat, "and"; passim, e.g. iv, 30.

BÁD, "wall"; i, 72.

pēhut-, "bring":

pe-e-hu-te-mu-un (1 sg. pret.); § 29*, 10.

pe-e-hu-te-it (3 sg. pret. mid.); § 29*, 12.

BEL, "lord":

BEL-an; i, 21, 65, 93.

BELUT, "lordship":

BE-LU-UT; i, 22, 97, 99; ii, 37', 39'; iv, 72.

BÊT, "house"; i, 63. See also *Ê. venna*, *piyanna*, "go behind," "frustrate."

-hi, (or *-bat*) "and"; i, 69, 72, and passim; e.g. iv, 35.

alpi-aš-ša, "the city Piasha" (so spelled for Pitasha); i, 32.

piēd-, "take"; with *arḥa*, "take away," "deceit":

pi-da-a-iš (3 sg. pret.); i, 41, 49.

pi-da-a-aš-kan-zi (3 pl. pret.); iv, 17.

pieš-, "send"; with *arḥa*, "cast off":

pi-e-eš-ti-e-ni (2 pl. pres.); i, 51.

pi-eš-ši-ya-nu-un (1 sg. pret.); i, 67; iv, 29, 33.

pi-eš-ši-ya-at (3 sg. pret.); i, 6.

pi-eš-tin (2 pl. imv.); i, 50.

piēdi, "there":

pi-e-di; i, 16.

lūpittantili, "a refugee":

lūpi-il-ta-an-ti-li; iv, 53, 56.

lūpit-ti-ya-an-ti-li; iv, 106'.

piran, "before"; as a preposition, "unto," "concerning":

pi-ra-an; i, 35, 48; ii, 41'; iii, 1, 3, 7, 17, 18, 19, 22, 25, 38; iv, 1, 5, 17, 38, 46, 64; § 30*, 2.

pug(ga)-, "be hateful."

purpuraš, "clod" (?), "lump" (?).

R

RABŪ, "great"; i, 1, and passim; e.g. iv, 79'.

RŪ, "do," "make," "help":

RŪ-aš; i, 91.

Š

ŠÁ, "which," "of"; i, 72, 81; ii, 30', 31', 34', 50'; iii, 18, 22, 29, 36; iv, 37, 43, 44, 45, 51, 91', 94'.

ŠĀG, "heart," "in"; iv, 40; § 29*, 15; iv, 24, 25.

šak(g), "know":

šá-ag-ga-aḥ-ḥi (1 sg. pres.); § 28*, 5.

šá-ag-ti (2 sg. pret.); i, 57.

alšal-la-pa, "the city Shalapa"; i, 38.

šakīyāḥ, "give an omen."

šaklāš, "statute," "command," "custom," "way."

ilšAM-ŠI, "the sun-god"; as an idiom, "my majesty"; i, 66; iii, 36, 40, 44, 47, 52; iv, 2, 3, 4, 10, 18, 26, 28, 32, 37, 38, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 75, 80', 81', 85', 88', 89', 90', 91', 92', 94', 113', 114'; § 29*, 9; § 30*, 6.

šanḥ-, "endeavor," "strive," "believe":

šá-an-aḥ-ti (2 sg. pres.); i, 100; iv, 81', 89', 118'.

šá-an-ḥa-zi (3 sg. pres.); ii, 41'; iv, 100'.

ša-an-hu-un (1 sg. pret.); i, 35.
ša-an-na-at-ti (2 sg. pret.); iv, 47.
 ŠANU, "two."
 ŠÁ-NA-I, "second"; iv, 77.
 ŠAPLU, "low," "under":
 ŠÁ-PAL; iv, 51.
šar-, "break," of an oath, "violate":
šar-ra-at-ti (2 sg. pres.); i, 78, 87, 89; ii, 47'; iii, 21, 49; iv, 7, 105'; § 28*, 7.
šarā, "upon," "unto":
ša-ra-a; i, 56; ii, 50'; iii, 18, 52; iv, 53, 61; § 29*, 10, 12.
 ŠARRU, "king"; i, 1 f.; iv, 79.
 ŠAR (const.); i, 1 f.
šard-, "aid":
šar-di-ya-aš, "helper"; ii, 32', 35', 39'.
šarūp, "hostile" (?):
ša-ru-ū-pa; iv, 23.
ša-ru-pa; iv, 42.
šer, "upon," "unto":
še-ir; i, 14, 30; iii, 31, 41, 47; iv, 65, 70, 86'.
-ši, "he," "him," "her," "his":
 after *nu*, *nu-uš-ši*; i, 6, 12, 59; iv, 90'.
 ŠIG, "favor":
 ŠIG-in; ii, 51'; iv, 12.
šiyana, "securely":
ši-ya-an-na; iv, 40.
iššiyanta, "river Shiyanta":
išši-ya-an-tu; i, 76, 81, 86.
iššiča, "river Sekha" (Turkish Seikhan, the Sarus river):
išši-e-ḫa; i, 18.
 ŠU, "time"; § 30*, 2.
 ŠÚ, "hand," "power," "function"; iv, 68.
 ŠÚ-an; i, 101'.
 -ŠÚ, "his"; i, 59; iv, 91', 119'.
 -ŠUM; i, 7.

šul-, "rebel":
šú-ul-li-il (3 sg. pret.); i, 32.
šú-ul-la-a-it (3 sg. pret. in quotation); i, 47.
šumeš, "you":
šu-me-eš (nom.); iv, 97'.
šu-ma-a-aš (dat.); i, 49.
-š-ma-aš (suffix form, dat.); iv, 98', 99', 101'.
-š-ma-ša-at (suffix form, dat.); iv, 103'.
mšubiuliuma, "Subiuliuma," a Hittite king.
mšū-ub-bi-ū-lī-u-ma; i, 2.
 ŠÚ-BULUG, "power" (?), "violence":
 ŠÚ-BULUG-aš; ii, 35'.
 ŠÚ-BULUG-aš-ša; ii, 32'.
 ŠU-PUR, "send"; iii, 38.
šurra-, "fill," "make heavy" (?).

T, D

-TA, "in," "on"; iv, 40.
 -ta, -ti, "to thee"; i, 72, 73, 74; iii, 8; iv, 10, 18, 20, 22, 62, 115'.
 -it; § 29*, 18.
 da-, "take"; with *šarā*, "receive"; with *arḫa*, "take away."
da-aḫ-ḫi (1 sg. pres.); iv, 62.
da-at-ti (2 sg. pres.); i, 85, 87.
da-i (3 sg. pres.); iv, 20, 105'.
da-an-zi (3 pl. pres.); i, 59.
da-aḫ-hu-un (1 sg. pret.); i, 15, 68, 93; iv, 30, 34.
da-a-aš (3 sg. pret.); i, 6.
da-a-ir (3 pl. pret.); i, 63.
da-a (inv.); iv, 54.
da-a-an (supine); i, 56.
takkan, "if":
tak-kan; i, 63, 67; iv, 19, 68.
takš-, "put together," "undertake."

takšul, "peaceful":

tak-šū-ul; iv, 103'.

daliya-, "leave," "send":

da-li-ya-nu-un (1 sg. pret.); i, 17;
iv, 11.

damāi, "other," "another":

da-ma-i-in (acc.); i, 65, 93, 101;
iv, 78'.

ta-me-e-da-ni (dat.); i, 9, 44, 59,
64; ii, 39'; iv, 31, 34, 35.

dannattaš, "unoccupied," "waste."

dannattešsar, "emptiness," "dryness"
(of a river-bed).

tarḫ-, "conquer":

tar-aḫ-hu-un; § 29*, 9.

ṁtargašnalliš, "Targasnallis," a vassal
of Mursilis.

ṁtar-ga-aš-ša-na-al-li-iš-ša; iv, 98'.

ṁtar-ga-aš-na-al-li-iš; iv, 112'.

tar-, "act properly," "care for":

tar-ra-at-ta-at (3 sg. pret.); i, 10.
tar-nu-um-ma-aš; iv, 24.

tarpanal-, "utter curses" (?):

tar-pa-na-al-la-aš-ta-at-ta (3 sg.
pret.); iii, 35.

tarḫuilatar, "power."

tarpalliš, "copy."

tarqumm(iy) a-, "explain," "an-
nounce."

taštaš, "whisper" (?):

ta-aš-ta-aš-ya-zi (3 sg. pres.); iv, 18.

dašnuwāḫ-, "strike," "injure."

TEMU, "news":

lūTE-MU, "news-man," "mes-
senger"; iii, 15.

tetḫa-, "thunder" (?), "storm" (?).

tī-, "set," "define":

tī-an-zi (3 pl. pres.); iv, 94'.

tī-iḫ-hu-un (1 sg. pret.); i, 17.

TI, "live," "life":

Tī-nu-ut (imv.); ii, 46'.

ṁDIBBA-KAK-TUR-wa, "Maskhui-
luwa," a man's name; the

father of Kupanta-KAL; i, 70,
and passim; e.g. iii, 28, 36;
iv, 27; § 29*, 17, 20.

DINGIR^{meš}, "gods"; i, 13, 88, 89; ii,
47', 48'; iii, 21, 49, 50; iv, 8, 14,
15, 49, 50; § 28*, 7.

titannu-, "set," "arrange":

tī-it-ta-nu-nu-mi (1 sg. pres.); i, 37.

tī-it-ta-nu-un (1 sg. pret.); iv, 36.

tī-it-ta-nu-ma-an-zi (part.); i, 38.

tiya-, "come," "go":

tī-ya-mi (1 sg. pres.); iv, 95', 109', 111'.

tī-ya-ši (2 sg. pres.); ii, 30', 44'; iv, 73.

tī-an-zi (3 pl. pres.); iv, 94'.

tī-ya-nu-un (1 sg. pret.); i, 37.

tī-ya-at (3 sg. pret.); iv, 90'.

tuēl, genitive of *zik*, q.v.

tu-e-el; ii, 34'; iv, 9, 10.

tug (k), oblique case of *zik*, q.v.

tu-ug; i, 28, 55, 66, 68, 69, 71;

ii, 57'; iii, 4, 14, 44; iv, 4, 35,
36, 37, 40, 45, 53, 63, 70, 82',
86', 110', 111'; § 30*, 5.

tu-uq-qa; i, 80, 94, 95.

tuhš-, "out," "terminate," "separate":

tuh-hu-uš-zi (3 sg. pres.); Kbo. II,
no. 2, i, 29.

tuh-ḫi-ša-ri (3 sg. pres. mid.); KUB,
XV, no. 39, i, 23.

tuh-hu-uš-ta; KUB, IX, no. 2, i, 11;

KUB, XII, no. 5, iv, 20.

TUR, "son"; i, 2; iv, 119'.

TUR-uš; i, 23, 55, 58.

TUR-la-aš; iv, 27.

TUR^{meš} (pl.); i, 98; ii, 32', 34'; iii, 13.

DUPPU, "tablet":

DUP-PU; § 30*, 1.

duddumiš (adj.), "angry."

duddumili (adv.), "angrily."

duddumiyahḫ-, "make angry."

ṁduḫhalia, the man "Dudkhalia":

ṁdu-ud-ḫa-li-ya; i, 72.

tuzzi(ya)š, "lord," "troops."

U

Û, "and"; i, 76; iv, 120'.

Û, "day," "time":

Û-ni, "once"; i, 34.

ueh- (*weh-*), "turn":

ú-e-ḫa an-da-ri (2 pl. pass. pres.);
iv, 101'.

ug (pron.), "I."

uḫḫi, "I see," from the root *auš-* q.v.

UMMA, "thus," "saying," "as follows."

UM-MA; i, 1.

un(n)-, "hasten":

u un-ni (imv.); iii, 5 bis.

unattallaš, "merchant."

URSAG, "here," "mighty man,"
"warrior"; i, 1, 2.

ueriya- (*weriya-*), "go over," "change
sides," "desert to":

ú-e-ri-ya-at-ti (2 sg. pres.); iii, 42,
48.

ú-e-ri-ya-at-ta-at (3 sg. pret.); iii,
32.

uiya- (*wiya-*), "send":

ú-i-ya-nu-un (1 sg. pret.); i, 45.

uktureš-, "become fixed," "firm,"
"established."

uk-tu-u-ri-e-eš-ta (3 sg. pret.): KUB,
XIV, no. 13, i, 49.

ukturīš, "firm," "fixed."

UL, "not":

U-UL; i, 6, 10, and passim.

ušk-, "cast down," "destroy":

uš-ki-iš-zi (3 sg. pres.); i, 40.

uškī-, "look to":

uš-ki-ši (2 sg. pres.); iii, 27.

uš-ki (imv.); iv, 12.

lāUŠBAR, "weaver":

lāUŠ-BAR; iv, 58.

UD, "day," "time":

UD-ti; iv, 25.

UDkam-ti; iv, 41.

uta-, "bring in," "afford":

ú-da-i (3 sg. pres.); iv, 60.

uttar (*uddar*), "word," "thing"; as
adverb, "really," "in any
way":

ud-dar; ii, 41'; iv, 40.

uwa-, "go," "come":

ú-wa-mi (1 sg. pres.).

ú-iš-zi (3 sg. pres.); i, 27; ii, 42';
iv, 17, 53, 56, 61, 66; § 29*, 15.

ú-it (3 sg. pret.); i, 5, 49.

ú-wa-u-an-zi (part.); iii, 16.

uwaten-, "bring":

ú-wa-te-nu-un (1 sg. pret.); i, 16.

V

alviyanawanda, the city "Viyana-
wanda":

al-vi-ya-na-wa-an-da; i, 73.

W

-wa, "and," "also," particle of
quotation; passim, e.g. iv, 90'.

waggariya-, "revolt," "rebel":

wa-ag-ga-ri-ya-zi (3 sg. pres.); iii,
12, 13.

wa-ag-ga-ri-ya-az-zi (3 sg. pres.);
iv, 63, 69.

wa-ag-ga-ri-ya-u-aš, "a rebel"; ii,
40'.

wahnu-, "turn":

wa-aḫ-nu-ši (2 sg. pres.); iii, 41.

wa-aḫ-nu-ul (3 sg. pret.); iii, 32.

walḫ-, "smite":

wa-al-aḫ-mi (1 sg. pres.); i, 78.

wa-al-aḫ (imv.); § 28*, 4.

walkn-, "drive":

wa-al-ku-ni-ir (3 pl. pret.); i, 4.

war-, "help":

wa-ar-ri-iš, "helper"; ii, 32', 38'.

wa-ar-ri-eš-ša; iii, 19.

wa-ar-ri (dat.); iii, 2, 10; iv, 2, 6.

war-, "burn" (intransitive).

warnu-, "burn" (transitive).

warh-, "smite":

wa-ra-ah (inv.); i, 80.

warāš, pronoun of 3rd person in quotations "he":

wa-ra-aš; i, 26, 47, &c.

wa-ra-at, "it"; iii, 2.

warš-, "be content," "satisfied":

wa-ar-ši-ya-zi (3 sg. pres.): KUB, VI, no. 13, 9.

wašt-, "evil," "wicked":

wa-aš-ta-ši (2 sg. pres.); ii, 47'; iii, 49; iv, 7 var., 14, 26, 73, 81'.

wa-aš-ta-at-ti (2 sg. pres. mid.); iv, 49.

wa-aš-ta-i (3 sg. pres.); i, 58.

wa-aš-ta-a-i (3 sg. pres.); iv, 113'.

wa-aš-ta-i-iš (2 sg. pret.); i, 88.

wa-aš-ta-aš (3 sg. pret.); i, 61, 90.

wa-aš-ta-aš, "a sinner"; iv, 90', 92'.

waštul, "evil," "wicked":

wa-aš-tul; i, 40.

wa-aš-du-la-aš; i, 58, 62, 92; iv, 28.

wath-, "flee" (with *arha*):

wa-at-hu-zi (3 pl. pres.); ii, 42'; iv, 66, 117'.

watk-, "spring," "fly":

watkuwar (inf.).

watkunu, "hunt."

wemiya-, "meet," "find."

wizapanta, "old": Kbo. I, no. 42, iv, 42.

Y

-ya, "and"; i, 94; § 28*, 6

YA, "my," passim; e.g. i, 5, 7.

Z

-za, "and," "but"; i, 11, 55, 61; iv, 97', 109'.

za(i)-, "transgress":

za-a-it-ti (2 sg. pres.); i, 74.

zainu-, "cause to exceed bounds," "be unduly active."

zahhiya-, "fight":

za-ah-hi-ya-ši (2 sg. pres.);

§ 28*, 2.

za-ah-hi-iš-ki-it-tin (2 pl. iterative inv.); iv, 104'.

ZAG, "side," "boundary"; i, 17, 70, 73, 75.

ZAG, "cross over":

ZAG-*ah-mi* (1 sg. pres.); ii, 56'.

ZAG, "be possible":

ZAG-*na* (3 sg.); iv, 4.

zanu-, "cook," "roast" (transitive).

zay-, "cook" (intransitive).

ZI, "life," "soul," "self":

ZI-*an* (acc.); ii, 45'; iv, 9.

ZI-*ni* (dat.); iv, 41.

zik, "thou":

zi-ik(g); i, 56, 61, 87, 91, 97; ii, 28', 36', 46'; iii, 5, 7, 35, 37, 48; iv, 9, 21, 23, 27, 39, 42, 46, 48, 64, 67, 71, 80', 87', 91', 93', 97', 108', 109'; § 28*, 2, 7; § 29*, 15.

zilaš, "interpretation of an oracle."

zilat-, "future":

zi-la-ti (dat.); i, 27, 97, 98, 102; ii, 36'.

ADDITIONAL GRAMMATICAL NOTES

1. An active verb-form, which ends in *-allu* or *-ellu*, Friedrich (*Indoger. Forschungen* 43, 257) regards as an imperative. It doubtless expresses obligation or determination. Thus: *pi-iš ki-el-lu*, "I am bound to give," from the root *pa-*, *pi-* (KUB, VI, no. 45, iii, 66); *me-ma-al-lu*, "I am bound to say," from the root *mema-* (KUB, VI, no. 46, iv, 42). The medio-passive form corresponding to this ends in *-ḥaḥaru*. Thus *ar-ḥa-ḥa-ru*, "I am bound to go," from the root *ar-* (KBo. IV, no. 14, iii, 6).

2. The following medio-passive forms have been kindly furnished by Professor E. H. Sturtevant, of Yale University, as this work was passing through the press.

	FORMS WITHOUT <i>r</i>	FORMS WITH <i>r</i>
Present	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. — 2. <i>neya-ttati</i> 3. <i>kiš-a, iya-tta</i> 1. <i>eš-wašta (ti)</i> 2. <i>pahš-duma</i> 3. <i>iya-nta</i> 	<i>iya-ḥḥari, ar-ḥaḥari</i> — <i>kiš-ari, iya-ttari</i> — — <i>iya-ntari</i>
Preterit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>tapar-ḥa, dahušiy-ḥḥa,</i> <i>kiš-ḥat, iya-ḥḥat,</i> <i>kiš-ḥaḥat, iya-ḥḥaḥat</i> 2. <i>kiš-tat</i> 3. <i>kiš-at, iya-ttat, išduw-ati</i> 1. <i>pariya-waištati</i> 2. <i>kiš-dumat</i> 3. <i>kiš-antat, nahšariya-ndati</i> 	
Imperative	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. — 2. <i>watka-ḥḥut</i> 3. — 1. — 2. <i>ar-dumat, ki-dumati</i> 3. — 	<i>ar-ḥaḥaru</i> — <i>kiš-aru, iya-ttaru</i> — — <i>iya-ntaru</i>

CORRIGENDA

- On p. XX, in col. ii opposite "228", instead of "měs" read "meš".
- P. 23, § 1, line 6, instead of "8, 6" read "i, 6".
- P. 23, § 3, line 4, instead of *ma-a-sa* read *ma-a-ša*.
- On p. 30, add a foot-note to *pi-iḥ-ḥu-un*⁵ in l. 18 as follows: ⁵ Var. B, AD-DIN.
- P. 30, note 1, instead of *ḥa-la-nu-e-ir* read *ḥa-la-ki-nu-e-ir*.
- P. 32, note 4, instead of G read B.
- P. 34, line 43, instead of *ḥar-ni-im-ḥu-un* read *ḥar-ni-im-ku-un*; also p. 72 b, l. 28.
- P. 34, line 52, delete KÚR.
- P. 34, line 54, instead of *pi-e-ḥu-uḥ-nu-un* read *pi-e-ḥu-ḥu-nu-un*.
- P. 36, line 60, instead of Ê-GAL-ši read Ê-GAL-LIM.
- P. 36, note 1, instead of G read C.
- P. 38, line 74, instead of *za-a-it-it* read *za-a-it-ti*.
- P. 40, line 96, instead of ĜUL-uḥ-ḥu-un² read ĜUL-uḥ-ḥu-un³.
- P. 40, line 101, instead of *[ki-iš]-ta-ti*³ read *[ki-iš]-ta-ti*.
- P. 41, note 3, instead of *i-da-la-aḥ-ḥu-un* read *i-da-la-wa-aḥ-ḥu-un*.
- P. 48, line 18, instead of *me-me-an* read *me-mi-an*.
- P. 48, line 20, instead of *li-e* read *ki-e*.
- P. 48, line 26, instead of *a-bi-a-da-aš* read *a-bi-e-da-aš*; also p. 70 b, l. 16.
- P. 48, line 27, instead of *me-mi-at-ti* read *me-ma-at-ti*.
- P. 48, note 4, instead of A read C.
- P. 52, line 52, instead of *ša-ra-a* read *ša-ra-i*.
- P. 52, after line 5, add 6. *na-at-kan A-NA ilŠAM-ŠI wa-ar-ri lam-mar ar[-nu-ut]*, and change "6" to "7" at the beginning of the next line, and similarly increase the numbers of all succeeding lines by 1 to the end of the column.
- P. 53, after line 5, add 6. "And let it really come as an aid to my majesty." Also re-number succeeding lines as on p. 52.
- P. 58, line 46, instead of *me-mi-i* read *me-ma-i*.
- P. 60, line 66, instead of *wa-at-ku-uz-zi* read *wa-at-ḥu-uz-zi*.
- P. 62, line 97', instead of *ku-e-i-eš* read *ku-i-e-eš*.
- P. 64, line 99', instead of *i-NU-TIM* read *i-NU-TIM*; instead of *i-e-da-ni* read *i-e-da-ni*.
- P. 64, line 102', instead of *i-e-da-ni* read *i-e-da-ni* in both occurrences.
- P. 64, lines 104', 105', instead of *i-aš i-e-da-ni* read *i-aš i-e-da-ni*; also p. 73 b, ll. 8-11.
- P. 76, under L above *li-e*, "not" insert *lam-mar*, "really".
- P. 78, col 2, after line 17 insert *pi-iḥ-ḥu-un* (1 sg. pret.); i, 18.

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